

# *The Carolina Farmer*

COVERING THE CAROLINAS FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA

VOLUME I

OCTOBER, 1946

NUMBER 5







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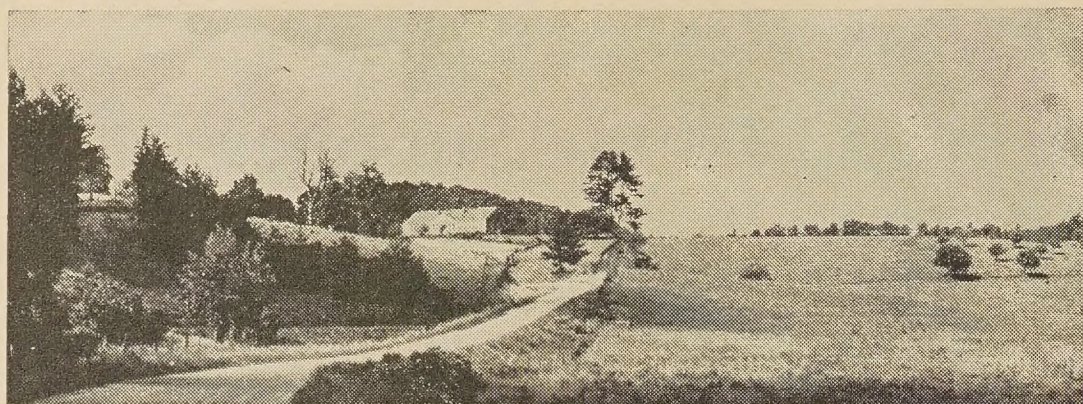
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# The Carolina Farmer

*Covering the Carolinas from the Mountains to the Sea*



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J. E. NICHOLSON  
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## STATE COLLEGE HINTS TO FARM HOMEMAKERS

A great deal of bread is wasted because more is bought than is needed and the dried-out loaves or remnants of loaves are not eaten after a fresh supply is purchased. Try to delay buying your bread until your supply on hand is nearly exhausted.

Keeping bread fresh gives extra assurance that it will all be eaten. Whenever you store the loaf, well-wrapped in moisture-proof paper, it will keep better if placed in a well-ventilated washable paper box in the refrigerator, which, by the way, is an excellent storage place for bread, as the cold temperature delays staleness and mold.

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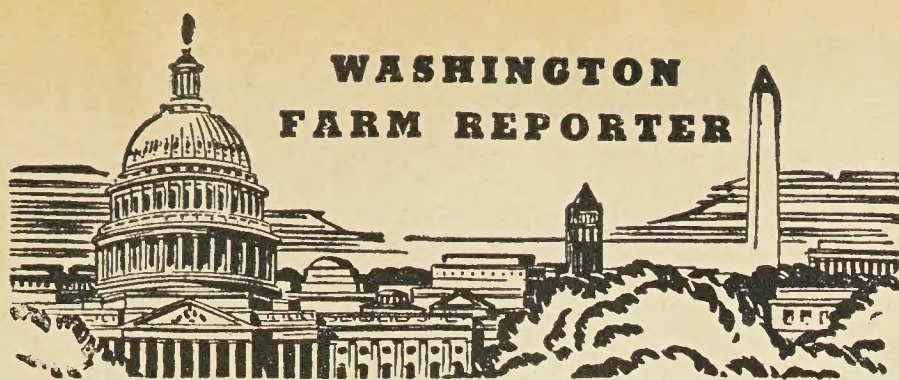
## OUR FRONT COVER

Jerrold Watson, 7, keeps the home fires burning and says it's not all legend.

Photo by Lewis P. Watson, Raleigh, N. C.

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President Truman now knows how the man who got caught in his own bear trap felt.

Three months ago he vetoed the Case Bill which would have set up machinery to deal with the kind of labor insurrection which for more than a week has paralyzed transportation in a dozen or more major ports, forced hundreds of food markets to close and threatened widespread hunger.

He listened, back in June, to the honeyed words of labor leaders who assured him that they were going to be nice little boys and that he had no need for a hickory switch. They talked him out of signing the Case Bill.

Now that they know he can't switch them, the Peck's Bad Boys of labor—Dan Tobin's Teamsters, Harry Bridges' West Coast Longshoresmen, Joe Curran's Maritime Union, and Harry Lundeborg's AFL seamen—have been making Mr. Truman look very foolish.

Not even Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York, who was elected with labor support, has been able to sit tight. Disgustedly he declared that "according to police reports the Communist Party is leading the strike" of Tobin's New York Truck drivers. Bridges' and Curran's leanings are too well known to require comment.

The same crowd which has been most vociferous in demanding that the administration keep firm control over living costs is behind the drive to wreck the Wage Stabilization program. There is no dispute between the unions and employers. It is a strike against the government.

The Wage Stabilization Board not long ago granted CIO maritime workers an increase of \$17.50 a week. When the AFL seamen got \$22.50 more a week through collective bargaining, the board ordered that reduced to \$17.50. The AFL seamen struck.

It all goes to prove that when a man sets a bear trap he ought to remember where he set it.

### Hot Potatoes

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson, in handling the first post-war farm surplus (potatoes), is likely to get his fingers burned, in the opinion of some farm leaders.

He announced a 1947 potato production goal of 373,000,000 bushels, 72,000,000 bushels below 1946 production and coupled

that with an announcement that individual farm goals would be established for the first time since before the war.

This year the Department has been supporting potato prices at 90 per cent of parity on all production. Next year, Anderson said, farmers who exceed their goals will not have their prices supported.

About a year ago Anderson announced the same sort of a set-up for dry peas, but abandoned it when Congressmen insisted that the price support law gives him no such authority. When Congress passed the laws guaranteeing farmers 90 per cent of parity for two years after the official end of the war, it said nothing about limiting that to producers who planted no more than what Anderson thought they should.

Most farm leaders recognized that any appreciable decline in demand during the current record production would throw a costly price-support load on the government and they are anxious to work out some system to minimize that danger. They prefer, however, to do it through legislation.

They are cautious about endorsing any move by Anderson to force farmers back into the old, discredited AAA acreage reduction program through the back door—by withholding price supports until they fall in line.

### Surplus Worries

The entire Department of Agriculture in recent weeks has become noticeably worried over the prospects of having to grapple with farm surpluses in a big way before the 90 per cent support guarantee expires.

Potatoes are merely the first crop to present such a problem. Losses on potato supports this year have been heavier than is generally known—amounting to several million dollars. The exact amount hasn't been determined yet.

Corn, tobacco, wheat, oats and perhaps other crops are seen as threatening to become burdensome surpluses in 1947. That is why Anderson is willing to force the issue on supports and controls now.

The Crop Board estimate of 1946 production last week did nothing to ease surplus fears. Total crop production, although showing a decline of one per cent from August 1, still was forecast at an alltime record—2 per cent above the

previous record in 1942 and 26 per cent above the 1923-32 average.

Record production was forecast for corn, wheat, tobacco, peaches, pears, plums and truck crops. Among the near-record crops were oats, rice, potatoes, peanuts, grapes, cherries and sugar cane. Above average were hay, soy beans, dry peas, prunes, apricots and sugar beets.

Some government economists privately predict a slump next year in food demand in this country, combined with sharply reduced exports. They think another big crop in 1947 would spell trouble with a capital T.

### World Trade Group

The State Department last week suggested to the United Nations the formation of an International Trade Organization to serve as a sort of combined Commerce Department and Federal Trade Commission for all member nations.

The State Department announced it had transmitted to each of the United Nations members a proposed charter for creation of an ITO, the general purposes of which would be:

1. To promote the solution of problems in the field of international commercial policies and relations through consultation and collaboration among members.
2. To enable members to avoid recourse to measures destructive of world commerce by providing, on a reciprocal and mutually advantageous basis, expanding opportunities for their trade and economic development.
3. To encourage and assist the industrial and general economic development of member countries, particularly of those still in the early stages of industrial development.
4. In general, to promote national and international action for the expansion of the production, exchange and consumption of goods, for the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers, and for the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce; thus contributing to an expanding world economy, to the establishment and maintenance in all countries of high levels of employment and real income, and to the creation of economic conditions conducive to the maintenance of world peace.
5. To provide a centralized agency for the coordination of the work of members to the above ends.

### Farm Lumber Shortage

Recent government actions to channel more lumber and other building materials into homes for veterans are expected to result in delaying farm construction at least well into 1947, the USDA says.

Although farmers will probably receive increasing amounts of lumber, the total supply will continue to fall short of accumulated needs through the remainder of this year.



# Farmers Profit by Leaf Stabilization

By E. Y. FLOYD

**F**LUE-CURED tobacco farmers are encouraged by the operation of their new program—The Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation.

The program is operating very successfully because of the fine cooperation of every agency dealing with flue-cured tobacco. The farmers carry their tobacco to market and the Grading Service grades the tobacco in the usual manner. When the tobacco is sold, if any of the prices paid by the buyers for any of the grades on the warehouse floor falls below the loan established by the Stabilization Corporation, the warehousemen are ready to take the necessary steps to get the farmers the loan value for their tobacco.

If the producers have not had an opportunity to take stock in their organization and want to take advantage of the loan, they will contact the warehousemen since they have the "Agreement and Receipt" forms and can sign while on the warehouse floor. The warehousemen mark through the price paid by the buyer and enters the loan value on the ticket. This tobacco is then charged to "F.C.", the Flue-Cured Stabilization Corporation. The Corporation has contracts with redryers and they pick the tobacco up and carry it to the redrying plants where it is put in condition for storage.

The farmers get the loan value for their tobacco on the day of the sale, which is more than they would get if sold to the buyer who bid in the tobacco on the warehouse floor.

When the Directors of the Stabilization Corporation sell the tobacco, if there is additional profit, after taking out the normal charge for redrying and storage, the payment will be made to landlords and tenants in the same proportion as they share in the crop. On the other hand, if there is no profit when the tobacco is sold and there is a loss, there will be no additional charge to the farmers because under the Stabilization Program the loan is known as a "non-recourse loan." This means that the Commodity Credit Corporation stands the loss as provided in the law passed by the United States Congress to help farmers get 90 percent of parity for their tobacco.

With a program of this type in operation and by all agencies cooperat-



Rows and Rows of Tobacco of the Carolina Kind

ing with the farmers the tobacco market is better stabilized compared with past years. In other words, the tobacco farmers have a floor under their tobacco which is a great advantage.

All farmers and business men interested in the program should try to inform themselves and take advantage of the opportunities of the program. In case there are any questions please contact the Secretary and Treasurer of the Stabilization Corporation—Mr. L. T. Weeks, 313½ Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, North Carolina. His Post Office Box is No. 1672 and his telephone is No. 3-4641.

The directors of the Corporation are: H. G. Blalock, Baskerville, Virginia; D. F. Burton, Adel, Georgia; R. S. Rogers, Dillon, South Carolina; and six farmers from North Carolina. These growers are Bill Hooks, Whiteville; T. W. Allen, Creedmoor; J. E. Winslow, Greenville; W. W. Eagles, Macclesfield; George Sockwell, Elon

College, Route 1; and Carl T. Hicks, Walstonburg.

Carl T. Hicks is president of the Corporation, H. G. Blalock is vice-president, and I have been appointed by Governor Cherry to serve as "public director."

## Averages On Tobacco Markets

New all-time high price averages were set on Monday, October 14, on tobacco markets of the Eastern North Carolina, Middle and Old Belts, the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture reported Tuesday, October 15. Prices declined for most grades on the three belts and on the North and South Carolina border markets.

On the Eastern North Carolina Belt, a total of 9,285,801 pounds were sold by farmers Monday, October 14th, at an average price of \$57.80 per hundred pounds. Averages for individual markets ranged from \$51.71 to a high of \$61.02.

*The Carolina Farmer*



# Land of Livestock Opportunity

By COL. EDWARD N. WENTWORTH

TOO many of the authorities discussing livestock production in the southeastern states have emphasized its handicaps rather than pointed out its advantages. When the revival in livestock interest occurred some 40 years ago, most of the men with technical training to promote livestock education came from the cornbelt. The agricultural colleges of that region were the only ones then existing which could offer training with high quality meat animals and up-to-date production practices. Livestock growing was relatively easy there, and the differences in conditions which the newly arrived animal husbandman found in the South were not only very evident to him but were not easy to co-ordinate with the training he had received.

Hence much of the discussion of livestock production in the South in those days took the form of alibis. Training had been given to the livestock workers in the technique of purebred animals, and in studies of the types suitable for show. The "Piney Woods" cattle and the "razor back" hogs were a far cry from the animals on which the young professors had learned their lessons. A story is told of Joseph E. Wing, alfalfa and sheep expert and nationally known member of the staff of the old *Breeder's Gazette*, who was asked to judge cattle at an exhibit in Florida. A well known breeding herd of Shorthorns was sent down from the northern show circuit and, as a joke, a visiting farm paper represent-

ative led a purebred Shorthorn steer from it into the ring of mature "Piney Woods" bulls. With not more than a glance, Joe placed the steer first. After the ribbons were tied one of the jokers pointed out that Joe had placed an unsexed animal first in a *breeding* class. Joe was equal to the occasion, though, and announced in no uncertain terms that if he had to select a bull from that particular class to use on his own herd in Ohio, he would still take the steer. Joe's lesson was obvious. Unquestionably it would have been better for Joe not to have bred his cows at all than to risk destroying his herd quality through such an inferior type as those particular "Piney Woods" bulls represented.

But this type of thinking came from the men trained in purebred production. Nearly five years had to pass, and the first World War was impending, before the idea of commercial production was adopted by the educators. This time it came from the bottom up, from the dwellers in Dixie themselves, rather than from the top down. Also many of the U. S. Department of Agriculture personnel, working with Boys and Girls Clubs, caught the vision of improving the farming practices then existing rather than trying to substitute practices adapted to other regions.

One of the first questions to be settled was what needed to be done to improve the native animals. Obviously it was a two-fold job—better feed and better blood—but it also

involved studies of costs and markets. The question is by no means solved yet, but since the first World War the progress that has been made is truly amazing.

Let us first consider the question of feeds. Most of the difficulty with the old "Piney Woods" cattle was the coarse, woody, non-nutritious nature of much of the feed they had to receive during the drier months of the year. They had to eat so much bulk in order to get the nourishment just to keep them alive, that they had nothing for normal growth or for developing the cuts of meat the consumer demanded. In the same way, the "razor back" sow was deprived of the concentrates normal to profitable pig production, and was bound to be geared for speed.

The pasture programs that have been undertaken in the southern states in the last twenty-five years have worked wonders for the beef cattle industry. Sweet clover, lespe-deza, Caley peas, Sudan grass, and dozens of other plants have contributed to the result. Both Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi have adopted permanent pasture programs utilizing grasses and legumes that cannot be grown in the North at all on account of the frost. Some of the best pasture mixtures provide the grazing cattle with mature grasses that yield nourishment for fat-building at the same time that younger grasses just coming into the pasture because of their natural sea-

(Continued on Page 30)

## Proper Pastures Help Make Livestock Production Profitable





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# An Outsider Looks At Carolina Farms

By WAYNE DINSMORE

*The writer, western born and raised, surveys the Carolina farm possibilities and calls them most promising. Doubtless he is right.*

THE last census of the United States shows that North Carolina had in 1940 almost 19 million acres in farms, of which a little over nine million acres were cropland harvested in 1939 and about 1¼ million acres was plowable pasture. South Carolina had about 11¼ million acres in farms, of which about 4 1/3 million acres were cropland harvested in 1939 and a little less than two-thirds million acres were in plowable pasture. Both states have large areas of farm land in woodland—North Carolina a little over nine million and South Carolina almost five million.

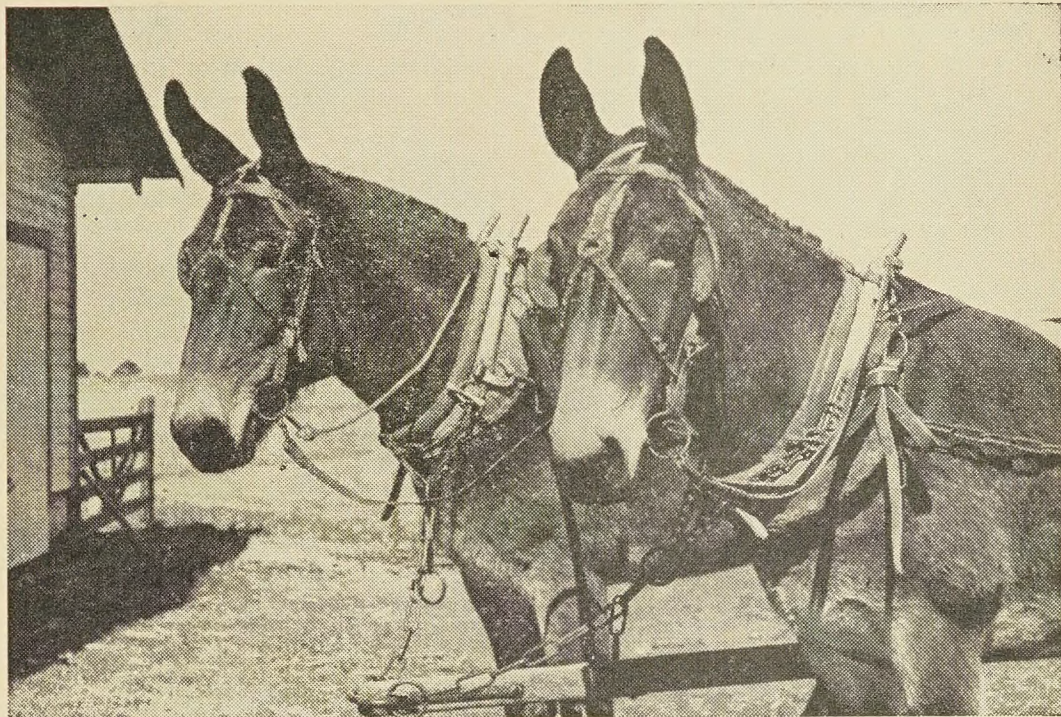
## **Small Farms And Horse Power**

Farms are small—averaging about 68 in North Carolina and about 82 acres in South Carolina. Cropland harvested in 1939 averaged only 22 acres per farm in North Carolina, and a shade over 31 acres per farm in South Carolina. Horses or mules furnished most of the power for field work, as only four farms out of each hundred in North Carolina, and only three in South Carolina, had a tractor on April 1, 1940—and there has been little, if any, increase in tractors since. Horses have increased in both states, while mules have shown a slight decrease between April 1, 1940, and January 1, 1946.

Of the 278,000 farms in North Carolina only 54,000 are of 100 acres or over: Of 137,000 farms in South Carolina only 29,000 are 100 acres or over. Thus only one farm in about five in both states are farms of 100 acres and up.

## **The Carolina Corn Crop**

Not much corn is grown in either state and yields in 1939 were low—21 bushels in North Carolina and 13 bushels per acre in South Carolina. Such low yields of corn are the rule, rather than the exception, hence such winter grains as oats and barley, are preferable. Oats yield around 23 bushels per acre, and barley from 18 to 22 bushels. Winter wheat and rye, also grown to some extent averaged only about nine bushels per acre, but are used considerably for winter pasture, as are the oats and barley. About one-third of the farms in North Carolina grow some soybeans, but only one in ten in South Carolina did; while the situation was reversed in cowpeas, as two-thirds of all farms in South Carolina grew some cowpeas, while only one-fourth of North Carolina farms grew them. Hay of various sorts was grown on almost a million acres in North Carolina and



A team of mules owned by Harry Edwards, "a better farmer," of Union County, N. C.

about half a million acres in South Carolina, but the yield was low—less than a ton per acre in each state.

## **Cotton and Tobacco Foremost**

Cotton is an important crop in both states, totalling nearly two million acres in the two, with yields above the average for the United States. South Carolina had a little the best of it, averaging .72 of a square bale per acre while North Carolina had only .65 of a bale. Lint cotton and cottonseed in 1939 brought 10.9 percent of the value of all crops in North Carolina, but 42.8 percent in South Carolina, while in tobacco the situation is reversed. North Carolina produced over 109 million dollars worth of tobacco, as compared with only 17 million dollars in South Carolina. The average per farm was not much different—a little over five acres compared with four acres per farm in South Carolina—but 52 percent of the farms in North Carolina grew tobacco, against only 21 percent in South Carolina.

It is obvious, from the facts presented, that most farms in the Carolinas are family farms, that high per acre value crops such as tobacco and cotton are grown to the fullest extent compatible with labor available in the family, and that other general field crops make up the balance of the acreage.

This is logical, and to an outsider—which I am—it would seem wise to build up the fertility of the soils as rapidly as possible with legumes and manures, plus such purchased fertilizers as may be necessary.

## **Use Experiment Station Data**

Full advantage should be taken of the knowledge of soils and crops which has been accumulated at the experiment stations at Raleigh, N. C., and at Clemson, S. C. Much of their information can be obtained from the county agricultural agent in each county, but it will pay any farmer who really wants to get ahead, to visit the experiment station fields himself at least twice a year and talk with the men in charge of the crops in which he has most interest. New crops and new varieties are constantly coming along, some of which may be far more profitable than what he has.

## **Pastures Are Important**

Above all, Carolina farmers should plan ways and means to have a constant succession of green pastures available every month in the year for livestock. Pastures in the cheapest and best of all feeds and where stock can graze the year round, which is possible in the Carolinas, special attention should be given to pastures—of all kinds—that will furnish good grazing every month in the year.

(Continued on Page 21)



# The Forest Resources of North Carolina\*

By J. W. HARRELSON

FROM the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the Appalachian Mountains on the west, North Carolina is blessed with a multitude of resources which affect the everyday life and well-being of all her people. No single resource can be considered a separate entity in the economic structure of the State, because the development and use of one inevitably affects the others. This is particularly true of the forest resource, which has a very significant influence upon agriculture, industry, employment, finance, transportation, public water supplies, and electric power production.

It is safe to say, however, that among the world's raw materials, wood ranks second only to food. Next to agricultural crops, forest crops have contributed most to human progress and security and, like agricultural crops, forests possess the unique advantage of being renewable. Within wide limits man can adapt them to his needs, and by wise husbandry increase the yield and usefulness of their harvests.

While our forest resource should be recognized as an integral part of the whole social and economic structure of the State, it is needful that both public officials and private citizens awake to the urgent need for a more conservative and far-reaching plan of forest use. At the present rate of cutting our forest land will on the average be cut over once every 40 years. Although young second-growth is constantly adding to our supply of merchantable timber, the prevailing destructive methods of cutting and inadequate fire control is constantly reducing the quantity, quality, and effective usefulness of our forests.

## Three Avenues of Approach

There are three major avenues of approach to the dual problem of preventing our forests from becoming wasting assets and of insuring a continuous wood supply within the purchasing power of the average man. The first avenue lies in the technological and industrial advances that may make it possible to utilize a great deal more of the tree substance. The modern approach regards wood as raw material for chemical conversion

—it breaks wood down into pulp and rebuilds it with a minimum of waste into ever-increasing numbers of end products. A second method of increasing the amount of available wood lies in discovering profitable methods to utilize the many tree species whose growth today is largely wasted because we do not know how to process or use them.

But the third, and by far the most fundamental means of assuring abundant and continuous wood supplies, deals with the source of supply; it has to do with the protection and management of forests, and embraces all the techniques that go to make up the practice of forestry.

## Goal of Forestry

It may be well to state here that the goal of forestry is continuity of use, for only in terms of human use, is forestry meaningful. It seeks to bring forests to a state of high productivity and make that productivity continuous; it seeks to convert wild forests, where growth merely balances decay, into managed forests, where growth is systematically harvested.

*The following summary of factual data emphasizes the importance of the forest resource in North Carolina:*

1. Our forests occupy over 18 million acres or 59 per cent of the total area of the State.

2. One-half of this forest land is in farms and four years before the War it yielded 20 different forest products with a value of \$24,000,000, accounting for about 7 per cent of the value of all farm production, and equaling four-fifths of the value of the corn crop.

3. Forests help to protect the watersheds of over 100 municipal water-supply systems.

4. Nearly 3,000 industrial plants depend directly upon the forest for raw material, and the value of their production in a normal pre-war year was about \$55,000,000.

5. In the same year, woods and mill employment in the primary forest products industries amounted to 59,000 man-years and the strictly commercial forest-industrial work was enough to have kept 33,000 employees occupied full time.

6. About two-thirds of the timber area is in pine types and one-third in hardwood types.

7. Saw timber stands occupy 53 per cent of the forest land, under-sawlog size second growth occupies 45 per cent, and less than 2 per cent is clear cut and not being restocked. About one-half of the forest land is stocked with timber less than 40 years old.

8. Just prior to the War, the saw-

(Continued on Page 26)



*"I think that I shall never see a poem lovely as a tree."*

\* Address delivered before the North Carolina Forestry Association, Raleigh, January 24, 1946. Chancellor Harrelson substituted—and very ably—for Governor Cherry who, scheduled to speak at the morning session, was unavoidably detained.



# Income Influences Preferences For Sweet Potatoes

By MARTIN A. ABRAHAMSEN

**R**ECENT studies in marketing by the Agricultural Experiment Station show that income has a marked influence on consumer preferences for sweet potatoes. This conclusion is reached by the Department of Agricultural Economics after studying the buying habits and consumption practices of 1,051 sweet potato



buyers. These buyers were interviewed in eight retail stores located in the cities of Asheville, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Wilmington.

In the past farmers have been too prone to believe that they should be able to sell anything they grow. The more progressive ones, however, are coming more and more to the point of view that in the years ahead the consumer will demand and receive increased recognition. This has definite application to consumer preferences for sweet potatoes. It means that the housewife likely will give increased attention to such matters as: (1) selection of the variety and type desired, (2) grades available, and (3) the competition of sweet potatoes with other foods for a place on the menu.

Producers of sweet potatoes have a special interest in determining the behavior of the person with a market basket. As a guide to their production and marketing programs they seek answers to such questions as: "How does income influence the amount of sweet potatoes used? What is the relationship of income to the grade of sweet potatoes purchased? and how does income affect methods of serving sweet potatoes?"

## **Low Income is Associated With High Consumption**

In North Carolina consumers in families having incomes of under \$100 per month reported that weekly per capita consumption of sweet pota-

toes in this income class was 1.55 pounds per week. This compared with a per capita consumption of 1.09 pounds for those having family income of over \$200 per month. In other words, weekly sweet potato purchases among consumers in the lowest income class was 42 percent higher than among consumers in the highest income class. These findings support the common observation that in producing areas sweet potatoes are used most extensively by persons with low incomes.

## **High Income Groups Buy Quality Sweet Potatoes**

Sweet potatoes also were sold according to grade—U. S. Extra No. 1, U. S. No. 1, Unclassified, and U. S. No. 2. These grades were priced at 11, 9, 7, and 5 cents per pound, respectively. As would be expected, important differences were found as to the proportion of various grades of sweet potatoes purchased by persons in different income classes. For instance, when family incomes were under \$100 per month, slightly less than one-half of the consumers purchased sweet potatoes that graded U. S. No. 1, or better, and one-third in turn purchased U. S. No. 2 sweet potatoes. In contrast, four-fifths of the families having monthly incomes of over \$200 purchased sweet potatoes that graded U. S. No. 1 or better and but one out of 12 in this class purchased U. S. No. 2 sweet potatoes.

This behavior of sweet potato buyers suggests that: (1) under the conditions of high employment now prevailing most consumers in the higher income class are not particularly price conscious; (2) purchases in the high income classes tend to buy the best grades available, and (3) notwithstanding the relatively high incomes earned by most families there remains a significant proportion in the low income classes who will purchase low grade sweet potatoes if price differentials are established that adequately reflect the differences in quality.

## **Place on the Menu**

Findings of this study indicate that breads and desserts are the most common types of foods replaced by sweet potatoes among low-income buyers. On the other hand, those in the higher income classes reported that Irish potatoes and other starchy foods were the more likely items to be replaced when sweet potatoes were added to the diet. This has an important implication from the standpoint of the North Carolina sweet potato producers. It suggests that to the extent that sweet potatoes are sold on the northern markets where competition from Irish potatoes is more severe, it will be necessary to produce and market a product of high grade of good keeping quality if sweet potatoes are to maintain or improve their relative importance in the years ahead.

## **DURHAM TOBACCO MARKET ENJOYING RECORD PRICES**

October 16, 1946—The past two days have been the best yet on Durham's tobacco market, L. G. Cheek, sales supervisor, revealed today to *The Carolina Farmer*.

A new high average of \$54.67 per hundred pounds, on Monday, was registered for 873,604 pounds of the golden leaf. Total cash for the record sales was \$477,623.92.

On October 15th, the poundage was approximately 850,000 which sold for an estimated average of \$53.00 the hundred pounds. Mr. Cheek said that while the sales were just as lively, the high quality of Monday's (October 14th) leaf did not carry over. There was enough tobacco on the local auction floors to require two days of spirited selling.



Natural sunlight camera shot inside tobacco barn on the farm of Pat Terry, left, Durham County, and Miss Effie Laws, right, a pretty farm girl, now employed with Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company in Durham, N. C. Photo by Gene Blackwood



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# The Friendly Neighborhood

By JANE S. McKIMMON

IF you were asked what kind of a community you would choose were you looking for a place to make a home, what would you say? I know what I would choose. A friendly neighborhood where people visit each other and come together often for good times and where they discuss things of interest to the community; I would like a community that enjoyed plays and games, and where people often joined in recreation. Wouldn't you like to live where your neighbors would ask you to dinner some time, and where you in turn would feel free to have them break bread with you?

*Family hospitality is one of a community's best assets* and I do not believe all of us realize just how this hospitality raises a neighborhood in the estimation of a prospective home buyer.

Neighborliness not only has a spiritual value but it actually seems to have an economic value as well. Land goes up in price you know when people find a community desirable.

I am today seeing people in farm communities who are really putting into practice the things that make a desirable neighborhood. Suppose young couples could solve their household drudgery problems through neighborliness as Mrs. Lloyd of Durham County and one of her friends did.

Both of them had the family ironing to do each week and they planned to do it together. After dinner Mrs. Lloyd would put her rough dried things in the back of her car and take them over to her neighbor's and there they would press clothes while they talked about all kinds of interesting things. The ironing was finished before either thought about being tired, and, where was the drudgery? Gone!

For supper Mr. Lloyd came in and two men and two women neighbors sat down to a friendly meal together which had been prepared by both women. The next week it was Mrs. Lloyd's turn to be hostess, and both ironing and supper were prepared for at their home.

All of us know neighborhoods where the friendly spirit is evident to any visitor, and we also see that something is happening there on the spiritual side of community life as well as physical.

*There's a pride in the appearance of homes.* Yards receive attention; neighbors get together and exchange shrubs for plantings around the house, and there may arise leaders whose good work on their homes will serve as encouraging demonstrations to the whole community. For example, it is hard to believe that what the farmer considers a pesky gall-berry, has contributed so much beauty when used as an evergreen base planting for the farm home—but you have only to use your eyes when you ride around the country to be convinced.

Gall-berry offers an easily obtainable supply of green shrubs to screen from view the pig pen, the cow lot or the unsightly outhouses. It also offers those who do not have money to buy shrubs a way toward transforming an unsightly house into a thing of beauty with no cost. Lovely Pinehurst used gall-berry in many of its planned plantings and served as a demonstration to its rural neighbors of how that lowly shrub could create beauty.

When community spirit is awakened the church yard, the school grounds and the community cemetery gradually become the responsibility of the farming neighborhood and men and women both help with the work.

As I drove into a very small village in the eastern part of the state one day I was surprised to find its streets so clean, and upon inquiry, I was told that they had a cemetery association there composed mostly of women and they had gone from keeping the little cemetery neat to keeping the little town in order. Wooden flour barrels had been painted dark green and placed on the corners of the main street and as many of the other streets as they could compass. Citizens learned to drop their trash where it couldn't be seen, and all it required to make a noticeably clean town was a little inspiration and a few leaders who would not let wet blankets extinguish them.

*Many times freshly painted houses appear in a community because it has been possible to buy paint cooperatively,* and one good-looking dwelling has a powerful pull on all the others around. As a result have you ever seen so many pretty white houses with green blinds in the country as you see today? And didn't you feel

the urge to go home and paint your own?

Into my office every month come reports of club meetings in communities organized in home demonstration work, and it is amazing to see how interest keeps up in making both home and community attractive.

What is it that brings a woman living on the farm to these meetings, rain or shine, heat or cold, long miles or rough roads? I believe the secret lies in the fact that she can learn to do something there for herself and for her community. She is part and parcel of the program with her neighbors and they can go home and put into practice, separately or together, the things they have actually demonstrated at their club meetings.

Making the home attractive and comfortable inside and out, learning how to make tasteful and attractive clothes and recognizing food values to protect the family's health by proper feedings, all interest farm people and are producing many changes in living conditions, but perhaps the most noticeable change has come in the family's meals, and I wish to point to the friendly meal as a means of increasing satisfying sociability in the neighborhood.

*If you really wish to do your part in making your community a neighborly one I know nothing more absolutely successful than the friendly meal,* if the woman who must prepare and serve it will not try to be too elaborate.

Women, just one of your own good every-day dinners, which both your husband and children have enjoyed many times, is good enough for any one. If you plan to have the old familiar dishes, which always turn out well, you will have nothing to worry about and can be an easy hostess.

Today isn't a time for display in any way, and what you have in garden, poultry yard, berry patch or on the peach tree would furnish a live-at-home dinner that I wouldn't be afraid to serve to a queen.

The thing we wish to do is have our friends in often, and that can't be done if it entails too much effort.

Give the simple meal your very best cookery and seasoning and ask your friends to be your guests and

(Continued on Page 32)



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Carolina Farm Features—

Monday Through Friday, 6:00 A.M.

World News—

Monday Through Saturday, 6:25 A.M.

World News—

Monday Through Saturday, 7:50 A.M.

Morning Devotions—

Monday Through Saturday, 8:30 A.M.

World News—

Monday Through Friday, 11:30 A.M.

World News—

Monday Through Saturday, 12:30 P.M.

Hillbilly Pals—

Monday Through Friday, 12:45 P.M.  
Saturdays, 12:00 Noon

Uncle Henry—

Monday Through Friday, 1:30 P.M.

World News—

Monday Through Friday, 4:45 P.M.

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## Program Schedule for Radio Station WGBG For NOVEMBER, 1946

*This schedule is subject to change without notice.*

### SUNDAYS

7:30 Rev. E. E. Cleveland	10:00 My Old Kentucky Home	12:45 Lutheran Hour	2:45 Treasury Salute
7:45 Full Gospel Program	10:15 Gate City Jubilee Singers	1:15 Leo Durocher Sports Quiz	3:00 Silver Trumpet Choir
8:00 Radio Gospel Period	10:30 Southernaires	1:30 Sammy Kaye	3:15 Musical Favorites
8:30 The Salvation Army	11:00 W. Market Methodist Church	1:55 Fact and Fiction	3:45 Sam Pettengill
8:45 Little Pulpit of the Air	12:05 Sunday Varieties	2:00 Old Country Preacher	4:00 Are These Our Children
9:00 Old Fashioned Revival Hour	12:30 Songs of Hope and Glory	2:30 Gems of Melody	4:30 Green Hornet
			5:00 Sign-Off

### MONDAYS

6:00 Hillbilly Favorites	8:30 Morning Devotions	12:00 Rhythm Round-Up	2:45 Concert Time
6:15 Farm Features	8:45 Woman's Page	12:30 United Press News	3:00 Ladies Be Seated
6:25 United Press News	9:00 Breakfast Club	12:40 For the Ladies	3:15 3:31 Club
6:30 Your Thoughts for Today	10:00 My True Story	12:45 Gurney Thomas	3:30 Try N Find Me
6:45 Hebrew Christian Hour	10:25 Hymns of All Churches	1:00 News by Baukhage	3:45 3:31 Club
7:00 Yawn Patrol	10:45 Morning Musicale	1:15 Barry Wood Show	4:45 United Press News
7:50 United Press News	11:00 Breakfast in Hollywood	1:30 Barn Dance Music	4:55 Sports Review
8:00 Yawn Patrol	11:30 Kellogg Home Edition	2:15 Barn Dance Music	5:00 Sign-Off
	11:45 Ted Malone	2:30 Coke Club	

### TUESDAYS

6:00 Hillbilly Favorites	8:45 Woman's Page	12:15 What's It Worth?	2:45 Concert Time
6:15 Farm Features	9:00 Breakfast Club	12:30 United Press News	3:00 Ladies Be Seated
6:25 United Press News	10:00 My True Story	12:40 For the Ladies	3:15 3:31 Club
6:30 Your Thoughts for Today	10:25 Hymns of All Churches	12:45 Gurney Thomas	3:30 Try N Find Me
6:45 Hebrew Christian Hour	10:45 Listening Post	1:00 News By Baukhage	3:45 3:31 Club
7:00 Yawn Patrol	11:00 Breakfast in Hollywood	1:15 Afternoon Musicale	4:45 United Press News
7:50 United Press News	11:30 Kellogg Home Edition	1:30 Barn Dance Music	4:55 Sports Review
8:00 Yawn Patrol	11:45 Morning Musicale	2:15 Barn Dance Music	5:00 Sign-Off
8:30 Morning Devotions	12:00 Rhythm Round-Up	2:30 Coke Club	

### WEDNESDAYS

6:00 Hillbilly Favorites	8:45 Woman's Page	12:00 Rhythm Round-Up	2:30 Coke Club
6:15 Farm Features	9:00 Breakfast Club	12:30 United Press News	2:45 Concert Time
6:25 United Press News	10:00 My True Story	12:40 For the Ladies	3:00 Ladies Be Seated
6:30 Your Thoughts for Today	10:25 Hymns of All Churches	12:45 Gurney Thomas	3:15 3:31 Club
6:45 Hebrew Christian Hour	10:45 Listening Post	1:00 News By Baukhage	3:30 Try N Find Me
7:00 Yawn Patrol	11:00 Breakfast in Hollywood	1:15 Barry Wood Show	3:45 3:31 Club
7:50 United Press News	11:30 Kellogg Home Edition	1:30 Barn Dance Music	4:45 United Press News
8:00 Yawn Patrol	11:45 Ted Malone	2:15 Barn Dance Music	4:55 Sports Review
8:30 Morning Devotions			5:00 Sign-Off

### THURSDAYS

6:00 Hillbilly Favorites	8:45 Woman's Page	12:00 Rhythm Round-Up	2:30 Coke Club
6:15 Farm Features	9:00 Breakfast Club	12:30 United Press News	2:45 Concert Time
6:25 United Press News	10:00 My True Story	12:40 For the Ladies	3:00 Ladies Be Seated
6:30 Your Thoughts for Today	10:25 Hymns of All Churches	12:45 Gurney Thomas	3:15 3:31 Club
6:45 Hebrew Christian Hour	10:45 Listening Post	1:00 News By Baukhage	3:30 Try N Find Me
7:00 Yawn Patrol	11:00 Breakfast in Hollywood	1:15 Afternoon Musicale	3:45 3:31 Club
7:50 United Press News	11:30 Kellogg Home Edition	1:30 Barn Dance Music	4:45 United Press News
8:00 Yawn Patrol	11:45 Morning Musicale	2:15 Barn Dance Music	4:55 Sports Review
8:30 Morning Devotions			5:00 Sign-Off

### FRIDAYS

6:00 Hillbilly Favorites	8:30 Morning Devotions	12:00 Rhythm Round-Up	2:45 Concert Time
6:15 Farm Features	8:45 Woman's Page	12:30 United Press News	3:00 Ladies Be Seated
6:25 United Press News	9:00 Breakfast Club	12:40 For the Ladies	3:15 3:31 Club
6:30 Your Thoughts for Today	10:00 My True Story	12:45 Gurney Thomas	3:30 Try N Find Me
6:45 Hebrew Christian Hour	10:30 Hymns of All Churches	1:00 News By Baukhage	3:45 3:31 Club
7:00 Yawn Patrol	10:45 Listening Post	1:15 Barry Wood Show	4:45 United Press News
7:50 United Press News	11:00 Breakfast in Hollywood	1:30 Barn Dance Music	4:55 Sports Review
8:00 Yawn Patrol	11:30 Kellogg Home Edition	2:15 Barn Dance Music	5:00 Sign-Off
	11:45 Ted Malone	2:30 Coke Club	

### SATURDAYS

6:00 Hillbilly Favorites	8:30 Morning Devotions	10:30 Junior Junction	12:40 3:31 Club
6:25 United Press News	8:45 News Summary	11:00 Rev. James E. Wiggs	1:45 Football Game
6:30 Your Thoughts for Today	9:00 Football Prophet	11:30 Children Bible Story	4:30 3:31 Club
6:45 Hebrew Christian Hour	9:30 Wake Up and Smile	11:45 Rhythm Round-Up	4:45 Football Scores
7:00 Yawn Patrol	10:00 Teen-Time	12:00 Gurney Thomas	5:00 Sign-Off
7:50 United Press News	10:15 Eyes On the Future	12:30 United Press News	



## THE CAROLINAS SWEET POTATO COUNCIL PLANS INCORPORATION

The officers of the Carolinas Sweet Potato Council set machinery in motion during the week of October 7th to carry out the dictates of the membership, as expressed at the organizational meeting in August, to incorporate the Council under the general statutes of North Carolina.

This movement was begun when Mr. B. A. Garrell appointed a committee composed of B. S. Rich, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, as chairman, H. L. Meachem, North Carolina Extension Service, and A. R. Howard, General Agricultural Agent, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and secretary of the Council, as members to draw up the incorporation petition and after securing the signatures of the incorporating officers to present same to the Secretary of State and secure his favorable action.

The Committee appointed immediately convened in Raleigh and initiated steps to perform their duties and it is expected that within the next several weeks, the word incorporated will properly be placed after the name of the Council.

## ANNOUNCES SELECTION OF OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

The executive board of The Carolinas Potato Council recently announced the selection of the Carolina Farmer and the Sweet Potato Journal as official publications of the Council and these monthly magazines will be sent to the Council's entire membership without charge above regular membership dues.

The Carolina Farmer is a publication devoted almost exclusively to the two Carolinas and as such will carry articles of interest to the Council's membership other than regarding sweet potatoes. In addition the Carolina Farmer has agreed to set aside a section each month which will carry items of interest to sweet potato growers regarding the crop and the functions of the Council.

The Sweet Potato Journal is a monthly magazine which is published in Shreveport, Louisiana and is devoted exclusively to the Nation's sweet potato crop. Receiving this magazine will assure the Council's members of an opportunity to keep abreast of the national sweet potato situation.

This action taken by the Council's executive committee solves the problem of carrying out one of the objectives for the first year's activities which read "Initiate circulation of periodic newsletters," as adopted at the Council's organizational meeting in August.



**B. A. GARRELL**  
Tabor City, N. C.  
First President of the Carolinas  
Sweet Potato Council

## ACTION OF DEALERS PREPARE WAY FOR EMPLOYING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

A large number of sweet potato dealers from North and South Carolina recently met in Florence, S. C., with the executive board of the Carolinas Sweet Potato Council and made plans to contribute finances to the Council so that a full-time executive secretary could be employed in the very near future.

During the discussion the necessary budget for the Council was thoroughly gone into and it was decided that an amount approximating \$10,000.00 annually would be required to effect such a step. The dealers present unanimously agreed to raise their membership dues over and above the original \$50.00 as set by the Council's by-laws to include an amount equal to one cent per bushel for the volume handled each year. In addition the dealers agreed to immediately send to the treasurer an advance of \$100.00 on this amount so that search for the proper person could be begun immediately.

A committee composed of Jos. L. King, Southern Produce Distributors, Faison, N. C., Chairman; Jas. Patterson, Young and Patterson, Timmons ville, S. C., and A. R. Howard, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and Secretary of the Council was appointed to seek out and employ a qualified technically trained agricultural man as soon as possible.

## COUNCIL PUBLISHES QUESTIONS AND ANSWER PAMPHLET

As a part of its announced plans for an active membership campaign, The Caro-

linas Sweet Potato Council has recently published a pamphlet containing questions and answers about the Council and its proposed activities.

The pamphlet takes the form of an attractive six page folder, with one page containing an application blank for membership which may be detached and mailed together with check for one year's dues to the treasurer.

It is planned to furnish dealers, agricultural leaders and others a supply of these pamphlets for distribution to interested growers.

Questions and answers contained in the pamphlet are as follows:

### What Is The Carolinas Sweet Potato Council?

Answer: It is a Council organized for the purpose of further promoting and developing the SWEET POTATO industry in NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Who May Become Members?

Answer: Any commercial grower, seed producer, processor, dealer or interested workers may become members.

### How Much Are Dealer And Processor Membership Dues?

Answer: The by-laws of the Council provide that dealers and processors shall pay an annual membership dues of \$50.00 and in addition the dealer members have agreed to pay an amount equal to one-cent per bushel for the volume handled.

### How Much Are Grower Membership Dues?

Answer: The by-laws provide for growers, seed producers and agricultural agents to become members by paying only \$2.00 per year.

### What May I Expect From Being A Member?

Answer: By being a member you are aiding in developing a crop that holds outstanding promise of becoming a major cash crop of this section. Each member will receive THE SWEET POTATO JOURNAL and THE CAROLINA FARMER for the Council Year. The Sweet Potato Journal is a National monthly magazine devoted entirely to Sweet Potatoes. The Carolina Farmer is a local farm magazine, a section of which will be devoted to the CAROLINAS SWEET POTATO COUNCIL, through which members will be kept informed.

### What Are The Specific Purposes For Which This Council Proposes to Operate?

Answer: 1—To encourage the expansion of the Commercial sweet potato acreage in suitable areas.

(Continued on Page 24)



# A Faith Sufficient for These Times

By REV. PIERCE E. COOK

**"H**OW can I carry on? The world is going to pieces. What is there to believe in—to hold to? I give up!" How often do we hear expressions like that, maybe even feel that way ourselves?

It is well to remember that the world has seemingly gone to pieces many times before and that somehow men have managed to carry on. How have they done so? The best answer that I know is to invite you to read the eleventh chapter of Hebrews.

## ***"He That Cometh to God Must Believe That He Is"***

These are times which require great courage. Is it simply physical hardness, sheer bravado, or stoic fortitude that endures without complaint? Reckless courage that dares without reason or ground is wrong and foolish. Jesus was the most courageous man who ever lived—He had a definite basis for His courage—His belief in God and in the fact that He is active and ruling in the universe.

No word seems to have been more often upon the lips of our Lord than this word "Faith." It is quite evident that for Him its primary meaning was not erodence but reliance. What Jesus meant by faith in God was willingness to cast oneself without fear upon His love. Emerson rightly observed, "All I have seen teaches me to trust the Creator for all I have not seen." Jesus conceived of God as one who because of His nature was actively working for righteousness. When we fully recognize this great fact, we can cast fear out of our lives. Jesus pointed to the birds and flowers as evidence of God's planning and care.

Someone has well observed that Christian faith is as a grand cathedral with divinely painted windows. As one stands without he cannot see or imagine the glorious beauty of these windows. It is when he comes within the cathedral and lets the light come streaming through the windows that he is led to behold their unspeakable splendor.

Faith is not a principle peculiar to religion. In a lower form we act upon it every day of our lives. We buy from the merchant in faith that he is selling us worthy goods. In faith that sleep will restore strength to our weary limbs, we lie down at night. In faith we commit the seed to the ground believing that seedtime will

Heb. 11:6: "He that cometh to God must believe that He is and that He is the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him."



be followed by cultivation, and then by harvest. In faith we go to a physician, and in hope of a cure take the medicine he prescribes. Faith in religion is the same principle and differs only in its object and intensity. As someone has well pointed out, "It is a firm persuasion of the being, existence and character of God as made known to us in the Gospel of His Son, and an unfaltering trust and reliance on Him, His word, and His will."

## ***God Is the Rewarder of Them That Diligently Seek Him***

Out of his experience the Psalmist was able to say, "I cried unto the Lord and He heard my cry." Faith cast fear from the mind of Jesus. He was unafraid for He felt that this was His Father's world and that He need not worry about tomorrow, for He felt that ultimately the Kingdom of God would be established. Jesus

did think of God as actively working for righteousness. How could one be afraid when he realizes this great fact? "If God be for us, who can be against us?" We are absolutely sure of ultimate victory. The mustard seed is tiny but it grows into a great tree. The heaven is small but it changes the whole lump of dough. "Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

The chief barrier to the modern Christian's greatness of effort is that he does not have sufficient confidence in God. He places too much confidence in material things. We need the faith of the Psalmist, "Some trust in chariots and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God. They are brought down and fallen, but we are risen and stand upright." "Have faith in God"—this is the attitude of life essential for the release of the latent powers of the soul. Jesus constantly urged, "Have faith in God."

Would you like to have the benefits given by faith. By persistently following these two suggestions you may develop the art of having faith: (1) the practice of daily Bible reading, simple but habitual prayer and devotional meditation, (2) the surrender of your life in childlike trust to the will of God. Fifteen minutes spent in Christ's society each day will make the whole day different. It is possible for each of us to give this time to God and thus give poise and quality of tone to our lives. Live with Christ in daily spiritual fellowship and your faith in God will be deep and certain. It will make him a real factor rather than a vague concept. One of the noblest spirits of our day has revealed the secret of his life in that a certain period each day is given to prayer and meditation in which he asks himself four questions: "(1) What have I to thank God for during the last 24 hours? (2) What sins have I committed during the last 24 hours? (3) What does God want me to do? (4) Whom should I pray for?"

We gain faith by surrendering our lives in childlike trust to the will of God. "According to your faith be it unto you." We receive good in direct proportion to the amount of faith we exercise. The attitude that opens the door to the new life is,

(Continued on Page 25)





Since 1897...

"The Best  
in Banking  
Service"

WE know that it requires  
a special *skill* to become  
a *successful farmer*. Likewise,  
it requires a special *skill* to  
become a *successful banker*.

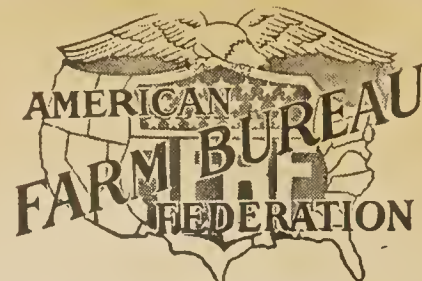
You are, therefore, cordially  
invited to visit and consult  
with us concerning anything  
that has to do with "Dollars  
and Cents." We are prepared  
to serve you.

The  
**NATIONAL BANK  
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LUMBERTON, N. C.

# Farm Bureau...



## WHAT IS THE FARM BUREAU?

The Farm Bureau is a million farm families, bound altogether for one common cause—to work for a fair share of the National Income of all farmers—sharecroppers, tenants, and landowners—all alike, operating in forty-six states on the combined judgment of farm people from the county to the state and on to the national office in Washington, D. C., where one of its men meets with every committee that has anything to do with agricultural legislation.

It was organized to form the missing link between the farmers and existing agencies working on agricultural problems. Farm Bureau has made it possible for farm people to be recognized as a dominant force in shaping policies affecting Agriculture.

## WHAT IS THE NORTH CAROLINA FARM BUREAU?

The North Carolina Farm Bureau consists of forty thousand members of which approximately three thousand are banks, warehouses, and other business firms in this state. The Farm Bureau program supplements rather than competes with private business. Therefore, we solicit the active participation of all the leaders of our State in formulating a sound agricultural program.

## WHAT IS THE FARM BUREAU DOING?

The Farm Bureau at this time, through its National Office in Chicago, with its staff of paid experts; the Washington Office, with their contacts with the legislative and administrative branches of Government; and its National and State Boards of Directors, is trying to keep 1946 from being another 1932, by upholding the laws that have been passed by our organization to do for farm people what has been done for other groups. These laws will give us a fair price for tobacco, cotton, peanuts and all other crops and we are determined to see that they do not fail us at this time.

## WHY SHOULD I JOIN THE FARM BUREAU?

60% of all farmers in the Nation who are members of any farm organization are members of the Farm Bureau.

I want a fair chance for myself and my family.

I want to help other farm people.

I do not want my neighbors to have to pull part of the load.

I know that only by working together will it be possible to keep a farm program.

I do not know of any other organization that has done more to keep farm prices at a fair level.

I know of no other farm organization that is better equipped to protect the interests of the farmers.

I know of no other group of people in the Nation attempting to promote any cause or movement without an organization.

## POSTWAR FARM PROGRAM

1. To gain and hold "equality of opportunity for the American Farmer."

2. Obtain fair prices for farm products at market place.

3. Continued support of the National Farm Program to conserve our soil and other natural resources.

4. Continuation of the adjustment features, with price support, of the farm program as a safe-guard against ruinous prices.

5. Price and inflation control to apply equally to Labor, Industry, and Agriculture.

6. Reducing unjustified spreads between producers and consumers.

7. Opposition to subsidies designed to reduce farm prices in the market places.

8. Support adequate appropriation for all agricultural agencies.

9. We insist that additional state appropriations be made to construct and maintain hardsurface roads in the rural sections of North Carolina.

10. Support revision in the present parity formula to provide for labor cost to be included.

11. Support efforts to bring adequate health and hospitalization facilities to rural people of North Carolina.

12. Assist in the further expansion of rural electrification and telephone service.

13. To carry out the policies and principles determined by the membership as expressed through their delegates in resolutions.

14. To continue and strengthen the non-partisan farm bloc in Washington, by co-ordinating the efforts of the Democratic South and the Republican Midwest behind a sound national farm program.



# Grange Gleanings...

## THE GRANGE ON THE JOB

During these strenuous days the need for an alert, aggressive organization of the farm people of the nation becomes increasingly apparent. Even though the war is ended, competing organizations and varied groups still battle for their own advantage; and unless agriculture continues to possess a wide-awake and courageous spokesman, its welfare will certainly suffer and the nation's food supply will be placed in jeopardy.

Organized more than three-quarters of a century ago, the Grange adopted as its basic motto: "To educate and elevate the American Farmer," and its efforts have been crowned with outstanding success. Step by step the farm home has profited from advanced methods of cultivation; improved marketing systems; increased credit facilities; better understanding of the problems of the open country; and from the steadily-multiplying cooperative agencies that have enabled the farmer to accomplish, through team work with his fellows, what could never have been brought by his unorganized, individual efforts.

Through all these years the Grange has loyally led the farmer—alike in his aspirations and in his achievements—but invariably insisting upon the maintenance of his individual responsibility, and zealously guarding him from threatened regimentation. The family-sized farm, with its assurance of perpetuating the best in American home life and civic stability, has been the ideal for which the Grange has ceaselessly contended,

Under the stress of war, and the temporary suspension of many former guarantees of a democracy, the need of a strong, virile Grange, eternally on guard, became more and more imperative. Farm regimentation looms more threateningly than ever before, and the independence of the tiller of the soil appears to hang perilously in the balance. A permanent subsidy program seems to be in the making—particularly abhorrent to the ambitious farmer who desires only freedom of opportunity to produce the nation's food, a living price for his labor.

## TOBACCO MARKETING PROBLEM

The N. C. State Grange joined the Leaf Tobacco Exporters Association, The Warehouse Associations and others in requesting OPA to grant an immediate price adjustment for lumber needed in handling this crop of flue cured tobacco. Several buying companies are now unable to get lumber required, and will be forced

to discontinue their purchase of tobacco unless relief is secured at once. The group pointed out that farmers have about 500 million pounds of tobacco to market before December 1st. Failure to adjust the price on lumber for this purpose will undoubtedly create chaotic conditions and cause farmers to suffer great losses. Prices fixed by OPA are making it impossible for the manufacturers of hogshead materials to compete for lumber.

## ADAMS GOES TO VIRGINIA

Henry M. Adams, Special Deputy for the North Carolina State Grange during the past year, has accepted a similar position with the Virginia State Grange effective October 14th. Mr. Adams' work in North Carolina has been outstanding and we regret to lose his services; however, we feel there is a real opportunity for him to assist in the expansion of our neighboring State Grange.

## BOOSTER PROGRAMS

Many reports from all sections of the state have been received regarding Booster programs. Long Branch Grange in Robeson County, (Britts Township), celebrated with a special program and feast. Trinity Grange added several new members on Booster Night which put them well past the 200 mark. Fairgrove Grange in Davidson County had a joint Booster program with representatives present from Denton, Pilot, Hasty and Trinity. Mr. Harvey Dinkens, well-known farm Editor, was the speaker. Booster Night in North Carolina was most successful!

## Truman Praises Grange

A framed letter hanging on the wall of the Office of the National Master has attracted the attention of scores of Grange visitors. We are passing it on for your information:

## THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

Who more than a boy who grew up on a farm and who was afterwards an active farmer realizes the value of the work of the National Grange?

Its contributions to the American farmer and to farm life generally have been beyond measure. The Grange affords a forum for free and full discussion of pressing problems, while at the same time it is a center of social activity which brightens and enriches the life of our farm communities everywhere. I am proud of my membership in so constructive a body.

(signed) Harry S. Truman

# SELL YOUR Tobacco in Burlington IN THE CENTER of the Old Belt

-B-

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Modern  
Warehouses

-B-

EXPERIENCED  
WAREHOUSEMEN

-B-

A Good Town  
To Shop In

-B-

YOUR BUSINESS IS  
APPRECIATED



# .. The Carolina Homemaker ..

## Carolina Sweet Potatoes

*Not Only Good—But Good For You*

FOOD value consciousness has been one of the by-products of World War II, and with this search for foods rich in vitamins, minerals and body building nutrients, the southern or moist type, yellow meated sweet potato has come to be recognized by dietitians as possessing rare and unexcelled qualities.

Southern Sweet Potatoes are now recognized as important sources of vitamins A, B, C and G. They are from 1 to 2 times as potent in vitamin A as the best summer butter and are a richer source of this important vitamin than carrots, as may be seen in the accompanying table. This fact is the primary reason for the Armed

Forces, particularly the Air Corps, giving it top billing, as Carotene or Vitamin A is recommended as an aid to good sight and is a corrective for night blindness.

Sweet Potatoes should be eaten the year 'round, as Government experiments have proven that contrary to the usual belief, the vitamin A content in Sweet Potatoes increases during storage.

Southern Sweet Potatoes are also an important source of Vitamin C. They equal tomato juice in Vitamin C potency, and can be favorably compared with many of the other commonly recognized important sources of this vitamin.

### *Vitamin Content of Sweet Potatoes and Other Foods*

Food	Amount	*VITAMIN POTENCY			
		A	B-1	C	G
Sweet Potato	1 Medium Size	5,200	30	250	50
Carrots	½ cup cooked	3,200	10	35	40
Carrots, raw	1 large	3,850	12	70	50
Tomatoes	½ cup cooked	1,050	35	300	..
Potatoes, white	1 medium size	80	50	400	40
Butter	¼ oz.	150	11	...	14

\* In International Units except G given in Sherman-Bourquin Units.

In addition to their high vitamin potency, Southern Sweet Potatoes are delectable to the taste and are rich in energy producing carbohydrates, calories and many of the minerals.

Try the following time proven Southern recipes to discover its delightful goodness which is not alone pleasing to the palate, but also health building as well:

#### **Baked Sweet Potatoes**

Baking is probably the most common way of preparing sweet potatoes in the South. Choose medium sized potatoes and bake in a moderately hot oven until soft. When done the skin will almost leave the potato. They are fine eaten with butter while hot. A delightful variation is to peel the baked potato cut in half (lengthwise), cover with butter and toast under the broiler until the outer surface is crisp.

#### **Sweet Potatoes — Southern Style**

Three tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons sugar, 6 sweet potatoes, salt, pepper, boiling water. Scrub and pare the sweet potatoes, cut them into halves lengthwise. Put

the butter and sugar in a frying pan and when hot add the sweet potatoes. Brown the potatoes, add salt and pepper and enough boiling water to cover the bottom of the frying pan. Cover and cook slowly until the potatoes are tender. Nearly all of the water should be evaporated when the potatoes are cooked. That which remains should be poured over the potatoes as a sauce for serving.

#### **Candied Sweet Potatoes**

This is a favorite Southern dish. One-half dozen medium size sweet potatoes, two cups white or brown sugar, one cup hot water, one tablespoon lemon juice or vinegar, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half cup butter, and one teaspoon salt. Partially cook the unpeeled sweet potatoes in boiling water. Cool and peel. Slice one-fourth to one-third inch thick lengthwise of the potato. Put in layers in a baking dish, not packing too closely. Make a thin syrup of the sugar, water, lemon juice and cinnamon, cooking for about ten minutes. Add the butter and salt and pour over the potatoes. Put in a moderate oven and bake until the potatoes are clear and

somewhat gummy. These may be made en cassarole with the addition of a few raisins. Marshmallows may be added a few moments before taking from oven. More syrup may be added if necessary so that the potatoes, when finished, will not be dry.

#### **Sweet Potato Pone**

4 eggs	¼ c. butter
2 c. sweet milk	1 tsp. nutmeg
1 qt. grated or ground sweet potato (raw)	1 tsp. cinnamon
1 c. sugar	½ tsp. salt

Beat eggs, without separating, until well mixed, add the milk and stir. Mix the spices and sugar with the sweet potato, add the melted butter and mix with the eggs and milk. Butter sides and bottom of pudding pan. Pour into it the pudding. Bake one hour in a moderate oven. Stir occasionally, as the potatoes brown on the sides and top. The pudding should be grainy or nutty. Grated lemon rind and juice may be used for flavoring. The pudding may be served plain or with a sauce or whipped cream. This pudding may be cooked in a steamer or in a fireless cooker without stirring. If the potato is grated into the milk it will prevent it from darkening.

#### **Sweet Potato Souffle**

2 c. or 1 pt. cooked and mashed potato	2 eggs
1 c. hot milk	1 tsp. nutmeg
2 tbsp. sugar	½ c. raisins
½ tsp. salt	½ c. chopped pecans
2 tbsp. butter	Marshmallows

Left-over boiled or baked sweet potatoes may be used. Press through a vegetable press or ricer or mash well. Scald the milk, and dissolve the sugar and salt in it, and add the butter, stirring until melted. Add this mixture to the potatoes and mix and beat until light and fluffy. Separate the eggs. Beat yolks and add the potato. Then add the nutmeg, raisins, and nuts. Beat whites stiff. Cut and fold lightly into the potato and pour into a buttered baking dish. Quickly arrange the marshmallows one-half inch apart on the top with the raisins in between the marshmallows. Put into a moderate oven and bake until the souffle is set and the marshmallows are toasted delicately. Serve at once.

#### **Sweet Potato Custard Pie**

Line a pie tin with rich pastry. Fill with the following mixture: two cups mashed sweet potatoes (cooked), one cup sweet milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful butter, one cup sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one



teaspoonful grated lemon rind. Leave but one white for meringue. Beat remainder of eggs into the cooked and mashed potatoes, add melted butter, and other ingredients, pour into the pastry and bake in a moderate oven until custard is set. Add a pinch of salt to the extra white, beat until dry, add a tiny pinch of cream of tartar and two tablespoons of sugar. Mix well, spread over top of pie and put into a very moderate oven until it is a delicate brown. One-fourth cocoanut may be added to the filling, or spices may be used instead of lemon. Nutmeg and cinnamon are especially fine flavoring for sweet potatoes.

### Sweet Potatoes In Orange Baskets

Boil sweet potatoes in their skins until tender, remove the skins, mash, and season with a little milk and butter. Add a few broken pecans and mix well. Cut oranges in half crosswise, remove all juice and pulp but keep the rind whole, fill these orange halves with the potato mixture, put in a moderate oven until hot and lightly browned. These baskets may be decorated with pecans or marshmallows before being browned.

### Sweet Potato Custard

Two heaping cups mashed potatoes, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, four eggs, and one-half cup of sweet milk; mash the potatoes while hot, add butter and half the sugar, beat the other half of sugar in the yolks, which add now, and lastly the well beaten whites of the eggs; bake in pastry; a wine glass of wine or sherry added is fine.

### Fried Sweet Potatoes

Partially cook in boiling water with the peeling on. Cool, peel and cut in slices and brown in butter or meat fryings. They may be sliced, rolled in flour and browned carefully in small amount of fat. In either case they should be sprinkled lightly with salt. Eaten with pork chops or veal cutlets, fried sweet potatoes are excellent.

### An Outsider Looks At Carolina Farms

(Continued from Page 9)

Farmers who grow food for themselves and their livestock on highly fertile land, cropped several times per year, are far ahead of those who buy such supplies. They can still grow and harvest as much in cash crops, and have much more money available at the year's end.

I have visited both the Carolinas at various times, have driven over all parts—coastal plain, Piedmont and mountain areas—admire the climate and the real advantages the states have, and feel sure the new publication, *THE CAROLINA FARMER*, will fill a real place in the minds of farmers in these two states.

*The Carolina Farmer*

## A Pressing Need

There is a definite need for a traveling blacksmith and possibly a small machine shop set up. In these days of hurry, short labor and lack of time to do the many things required on the farm, someone can do a service and have a good business as well. We have other traveling units such as bookmobiles, grocery and home supply units. There are many small jobs needed to be done on the farm which probably go undone for lack of time, and too, because of distances to be traveled.

Why not someone travel from farm to farm to do these small as well as larger jobs needed on mowing machines, binders, combines and the many other tools required to do the farm work? Why cobble along when a small outlay would repair already broken tools as well as save further loss from breakage and possibly complete loss because of breakage beyond repair?

### NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR

The first State Fair since 1940 just closed was one of the most successful ever held. Record breaking crowds continued to come until the gates closed on Saturday night. Exhibits were good but due to the lapse of time since the last fair some were not up to standard, more especially from the standpoint of numbers. Doubtless by next year it will be back on its former basis both in quality and extent of exhibits. The management is to be congratulated for the good start made looking toward one of the best state fairs in the country.

Under the management of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, with Dr. J. S. Dorton directing the management, doubtless it will not only enlarge in scope but in value to the farmers of the state. Plans are under way for new buildings which if secured will make it a year around fair to show the resources of the state, many in number. The weather was ideal which helped materially in

drawing crowds from well over the state. We congratulate the management and those who so loyally gave of their time and money to stage exhibits which were a credit both from an entertainment and educational standpoint.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, of *The Carolina Farmer*, published monthly at Greensboro, North Carolina, for October, 1946.

State of North Carolina  
County of Guilford (SS)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. E. Nicholson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the president and manager of *THE CAROLINA FARMER*, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Russell G. Simmons; Editor and Manager, J. E. Nicholson; both of Greensboro, North Carolina. Managing Editor and Business Manager, none.

2. That the owners are: The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc., 300 Sutton Building, Greensboro, North Carolina. Stockholders owning one per cent or more of its stock are as follows: J. E. Nicholson, Greensboro, North Carolina; Russell G. Simmons, Greensboro, North Carolina; Lucile Hart Nicholson, Greensboro, North Carolina; Mary Jeanne Simmons, Greensboro, North Carolina; Walter W. Turrentine, Greensboro, North Carolina.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

J. E. NICHOLSON  
Editor and Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1946.

RUTH W. STARR  
Notary Public  
Guilford County, N. C.

My commission expires April 11, 1948.

## It's WEIL'S in GOLDSBORO, N. C.

### OUR AIM IN MERCHANDISING . . .

The promotion of goodwill through the sale of quality goods with better service.

### OUR AIM IN FARMING . . .

Better crops through improved fertilization and better farm practices.

1865

1946



# Farm Facts and Figures

## QUALITY IN BEEF

Research has shown that cattle fattened on grass produce beef containing twice as much vitamin A as is found in beef from similar animals fattened to the same finish in dry lot. Dr. W. P. Garrigus, Animal Husbandman of the University of Kentucky points out that it has also been discovered that beef produced on pasture is equal in palatability and tenderness to grain-fed beef where both are carrying the same amount of fat and from comparable animals. The producing of good beef requires a combination of more intensive soil-building practice, and better grazing management—high yields, nutritious, palatable and convenient forage.

## WOOL SUPERIOR TO SYNTHETIC FABRICS, SAYS DEAN HILL

Wool has strong points in its favor against the newer synthetic fibers, J. A. Hill, dean of the Wyoming College of Agriculture, told listeners attending the National Textile Seminar in Hershey, Penn., July 8.

Dean Hill listed the various desirable qualities of wool, among them resiliency (because of its make-up of many cells), felting properties, elasticity, insulating value, absorbing qualities and variability, which makes it suitable for a wide variety of uses.

More research is needed in the development of better wool fibers, in the opinion of Dean Hill. He suggested that eastern manufacturers cooperate with sheep growers in the subject of animal husbandry for wool improvement.

## ARE RATS INCREASING YOUR OPERATING COSTS?

A formula by which the number of rats on a farm can be determined is suggested by Dr. H. Gunderson of Iowa State Agricultural College. He says if you never see rats, but if rat damage shows up, you have from 1 to 100 on the farm. If rats

are seen now and then at night, and occasionally during the day, from 500 to 1000. If lots are seen every night, and several every day, you probably have 1,000 to 5,000 rats boarding on you. With annual rat damage estimated at \$2 per animal, just how big a hotel bill you are paying for rats will come as a staggering piece of information.

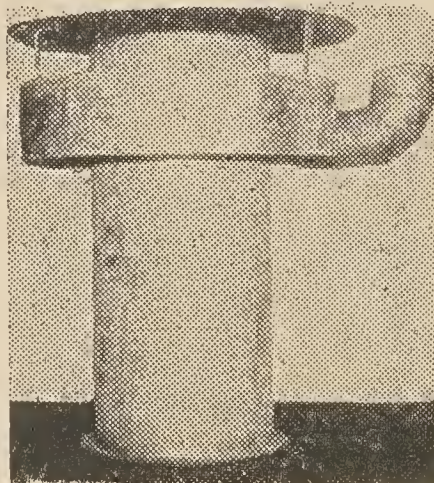
**GENERAL EISENHOWER SAYS: "U.S. SAVINGS BONDS ARE VITAL TO EVERY FAMILY."**

*Back YOUR FUTURE*



**With U.S. SAVINGS BONDS**

**Gillam Auto Company**  
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 E. E. GILLAM, *Proprietor*  
**WARRENTON, N. C.**



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- Economical
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**ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.**

Order Now—Avoid Rush  
 See Your Dealer



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*All Purpose*  
 COMBINATION  
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**HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY**

*Immediate Delivery  
 While They Last*

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 GREENSBORO, N. C.

# SELL YOUR TOBACCO

— IN —

# OXFORD

THE MARKET THAT SELLS TOBACCO HIGHER  
 THE OLDEST TOBACCO MARKET IN NORTH CAROLINA



# Rocky Mount Having Great Tobacco Market

By E. G. JOHNSTON, JR.

Secretary-Treasurer and Sales Supervisor,  
Rocky Mount Tobacco Board of Trade,  
Rocky Mount, N. C.

Your attention is called to the Rocky Mount, N. C., Tobacco Market advertisement, appearing on Page 3 in this issue. This ad was mailed on the 14th day of October. By the time it reaches you TWO MORE WEEKS SALE will have passed. On the 14th, the market was selling 16 hours per day, having a total of 6,400 baskets daily. By the 1st of November, or earlier, Rocky Mount should have gone to 5 hours per set and 20 hours daily, with a total basket count of 8,000 for each sales day.

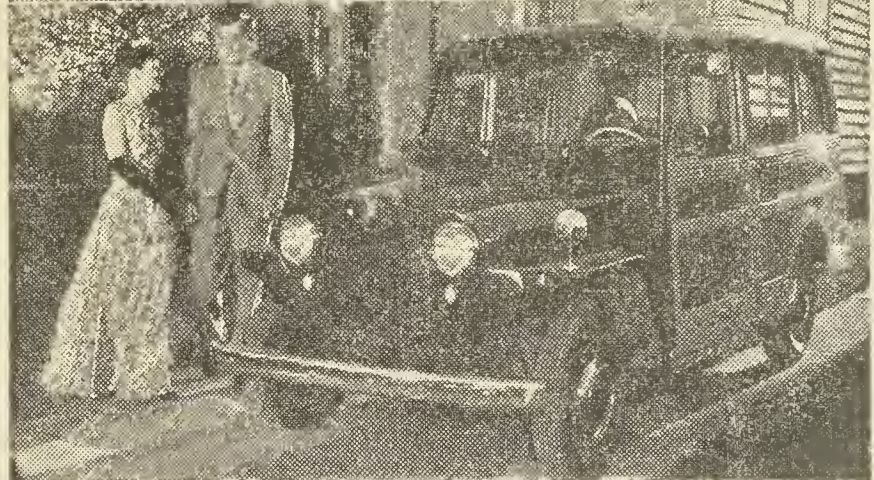
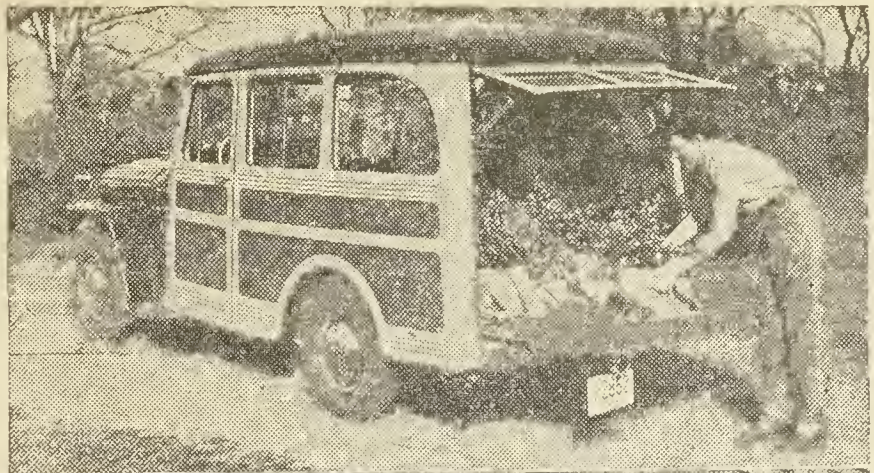
Rocky Mount will be able to take care of and sell 70,000,000 pounds by the 29th day of November, at the present rate of 16 daily hours. The market has sold 36,000,000 pounds through the 11th of October, so there is plenty of time and plenty of space to accommodate all friends and customers even earlier than they expected.

This market is selling approximately 1,250,000 pounds each day. Prices are extremely high. Even the poorer grades have advanced considerably, and daily averages for each day are running now from \$54.00 to over \$57.00 per hundred for the entire day's sale.

If you or your neighbor have tobacco to sell, kindly remember that the Rocky Mount, N. C., Tobacco Market does not close until all have had a good opportunity to market there. It is the market where prices remain stronger longer—the market with a reputation for fairness to all.

Contact these warehousemen for truly high sales: Planters No's. 1, 2, 3; Fenner No's. 1 and 2; Mangum No's. 1 and 2; Easley No. 1; Smith and Works No's. 1 and 2; and Cobb-Foxhall No's. 1 and 2.

## A CAR FOR WORK AND PLAY



The new Jeep Station Wagon, which has just been introduced by Willys-Overland Motors, is a practical, all-purpose car which may be used both as utility vehicle as is demonstrated in the top picture, and as a comfortable passenger car, below. The body is entirely of steel and has a seating capacity of seven. All but the driver's seat can be easily removed for utility use. Since water cannot harm the aspen-grained masonite interior, the car may be readily cleaned with a hose.

## FARM FENCING

Good materials are often used in farm fencing and then the fence improperly constructed. One of the chief matters of importance is to see that the corner and gate posts are of substantial size, placed three feet in the ground, well tamped and braced. Line posts should be set deep also and tamped well. Otherwise the fence will soon begin to sag. Eventually the work has to be done over, whereas if the work had been well done in the beginning, the fence would have lasted for years.

## Old and New Methods of Hauling Tobacco



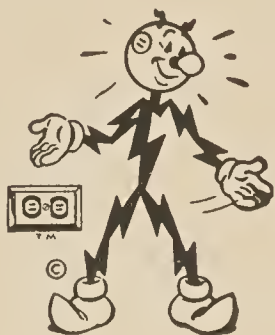
(To the left) Ancient roller hogshead method with oxen and an axle drive through the container.

(To the right) As it is hauled to market today.





# THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENCE



Construction of some of the new electric lines planned under the Carolina Power and Light Company's rural and farm line extension program is being delayed because of the acute shortages of wire and poles and transformers and other line building materials. Hundreds of miles of new lines have been built since the end of the war in spite of the shortages but construction is not going forward nearly as rapidly as the Company has intended.

When the war ended manufacturers of line building material had only small stocks on hand and since that time they have been unable to make more than partial shipments to the many power companies all over the country who are clamoring for materials. Orders placed by Carolina Power and Light Company months ago remain unfilled.

If you are one of those waiting for a new line to be built to supply electric service for your farm, Carolina Power and Light Company wants you to know that they understand your position and are doing everything possible to build your line as quickly as they can. The Company has ample generating capacity to make all the power for all needs of this area and is anxious to serve those who want and need it. You can be sure that the lines will be built as soon as materials are available.

## CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

## SWEET POTATO COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 16)

2—To promote the use of improved practices in planting, cultivating, harvesting, storing and curing in order to assure a more uniform high quality product for market.

3—To encourage producers in strategic areas in specialized seed and plant production, thus assuring a dependable supply of high quality planting stock and to support these specialized seed producers by using and recommending the use of their production.

4—Develop new market outlets through advertising and other media.

5—Develop the processing of sweet potatoes for human and livestock consumption and industrial uses to assure utilization of the entire crop and to divert a part of the production away from fresh market outlets.

6—To keep members informed through regular newsletters as to crop conditions, market situations and other pertinent information.

7—To encourage needed research.

8—To represent the united industry in all handling with the U.S.D.A. and other Governmental agencies.

9—Sponsor legislation for development and protection of the industry.

10—To improve grading, sorting and packing methods on the farm and at loading stations.

### Who May Be Officers Of The Council?

Answer: The Constitution provides that the president, vice-president, and at least three members of the executive committee shall be bonafide sweet potato dealers, sweet potato processors or sweet potato producers whose main place of business is located in either North or South Carolina, thus assuring a majority of the executive board always being dealers, processors or growers.

### Will Membership In The Council Place Me Under Any Obligation?

Answer: Membership in the Council does not place anyone under LEGAL obligation, although morally it is expected that growers agree to use the best possible practices recommended by the Council to assure quality production, dealers are expected to attractively package so that a solid reputation will be established on Northern markets for Carolina produced potatoes, and Agricultural Agents are expected to lend their efforts in promoting the general welfare of the industry and this Council.

### Where May I Obtain Additional Information Regarding The Council?

Answer: You may talk with any of the present members or write: Mr. A. R. Howard, Secretary, Room 315 ACL RR Bldg. "C", Wilmington, N. C.



## OUR FORESTS MUST BE PROTECTED

More and more it is becoming a reality in the minds of thinking people that this nation must protect its forests if timber products are to be available for future needs. The twelve-point program set forth by the State Forestry Association evidences this fact.

### Twelve-Point Program of the North Carolina Forestry Association

#### 1. Fire Protection

State-wide forest fire protection supported by increased appropriations from the State with the objective of holding the average annual burn to not more than two percent of the forest area.

#### 2. State Forests and Parks

The acquisition and development of a system of state forests as examples or demonstrations in the management and use of non-farm land, and the acquisition and development of state parks as recreational centers.

#### 3. Community Forests

The development of "community forests" by counties, towns, and cities for their economic value in providing employment for idle local labor; a source of income for the community; protection of local watershed; and as local recreational areas.

#### 4. Forestry Research

A program of forestry research to develop better practices of forest management, improved methods of harvesting and manufacturing forest products, and new uses for various types of forest products.

#### 5. Forestry Education

Adequate facilities for the teaching of forestry at the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering and the School of Forestry at Duke University.

#### 6. Farm Forestry

An enlarged program of "Farm Forestry" education and extension as an aid to farmers in developing their woodland as an economic unit of their farming enterprise.

#### 7. Forestry in Public Schools

A broadening of the public interest in forests through the public schools by the use of forestry information and materials in teaching the basic curricula of English, Geography, History, Mathematics and Science; and placing forestry books and other literature in the school libraries.

#### 8. Timber Harvesting

The cooperation of the lumber and the pulp and paper industries and other users of forest products in developing, under state leadership and guidance, a system of timber harvesting that will provide for a sustained timber yield and make for better land use on a permanent basis.

#### 9. Reforestation

The reforestation of all idle lands not suited to or needed for agriculture, and enlarged state forest nurseries to supply the necessary planting stock.

#### 10. Wildlife

The fullest cooperation of forest owners, naturalists, sportsmen, and forest and game management officials in developing a program of wildlife protection and management on a basis of mutual benefit.

#### 11. Forest Taxation

An equitable system of taxation which will promote and make possible the growing of timber as an industry on a practical business basis.

#### 12. Highway Beautification

The cooperation of the State Highway Commission, advertisers, landowners, and the public in developing and maintaining the beauty of our highways.

## A FAITH SUFFICIENT FOR THESE TIMES

(Continued from Page 17)

"Lord, I believe; help Thou my unbelief." Stated in the language of the present day that means, "I trust You, God, even though often I cannot see how it can be. I trust You even though shadowy questions haunt my mind." The spirit struggles to believe, triumphing over the weak doubtings of the earth-bound mind. The release of power that comes through this victory of faith is the most joyous and dynamic experience known to the soul of man.

"Jesus comes, He fills my soul  
Perfect in Him I am,  
I am every whit made whole—  
Glory, glory to the Lamb."

It is through faith that we are saved and by faith that we are sustained and propelled.

**When a Cold Strikes**  
Strike Back with **ON**  
It's Liquid ~ 35¢ Per Bottle  
For COLD DISCOMFORTS

*Wanted . . .*

# RED CEDAR

•  
Timber  
Logs  
Lumber  
Stumpage  
•

*We Pay Highest Cash  
Prices at Cars*

## Geo. C. Brown & Co.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

**AFTER THE  
GAME  
DRINK**

2 FULL  
GLASSES  
5¢

**ROYAL CROWN  
COLA**  
BEST BY TASTE-TEST

Durham Royal Crown  
Bottling Company



## The Forest Resources Of North Carolina

(Continued from Page 10)

timber volume was nearly 44 billion board feet, equal to about 11 per cent of the timber in the South and 3 per cent of that in the Nation. Two-thirds of it is softwood and one-third hardwood. Sixteen billion feet, 37 per cent of the total, is loblolly pine.

9. The average volume per acre of all sawlogsize stands is 4,280 board feet.

10. The total volume of all sound material in trees 3 inches in diameter breast high and larger is 264 million cords, 45 per cent pine and 55 per cent hardwoods. Loblolly pine, short-leaf pine, and black tupelo are the most abundant species.

11. In the last normal pre-war year for which we have data, the lumber cut was 14 billion board feet, placing North Carolina fourth among the States in lumber production. The average annual production for 35 years before the War has been 1.2 billion feet.

12. Seven-tenths of the lumber was cut by portable mills with a rated capacity of less than 10 M. board feet per day and only 6 per cent was cut by large mills, having a capacity of 40 M. feet or more per day.

13. The consumption of wood for veneer has increased from 8 million board feet in 1905 to 110 million feet in 1930. North Carolina ranks after Washington and Florida in the manufacture of veneer.

14. Four pulp and paper companies operate in North Carolina. Just before the War they were using about 400,000 cords of pulpwood a year. Total plant capacity in 1941 was 1,055 tons of pulp in 24 hours.

15. There are 10 plants making tanning extract using about 160,000 cords of chestnut wood and about 17,000 cords of hemlock and chestnut oak bark per year.

16. About 5 million cords of fuel wood is used each year.

17. Three-fourths of the annual saw-timber net increment is yielded by second-growth timber and under-sawlog-size trees reaching merchantable dimensions. There is a dearth of large maturing trees and a disproportionate volume of young timber resulting from excessive cutting of small immature trees. Mortality from all causes is equal to about 11 per cent of gross growth.

### *Some Practices Must Be Reversed*

In North Carolina it is common practice to cut the larger and better trees and where trees are left they



## Coming Closer and Closer

Here's a scene that's becoming more and more familiar along rural roads of the Southeast. It means that more telephone service for farms is on its way.

Expanding the farm telephone network requires a lot of new switching equipment as well as miles and miles of new pole lines. It's a great big job, severely hampered by critical shortages of materials, but we're making progress in spite of difficulties. While it's going to take time to get around to everyone, we're hard at the job and there'll be no let-up.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
INCORPORATED



are usually small, and often of poor form or inferior species. This practice must be reversed in order to constantly build up the quantity, quality and effective usefulness of our forests. For under the present rate of drain and cutting practices it is impossible to build up growing stock of the desired quality and quantity. Even though growth exceeds drain in certain areas of the State, stand quality deterioration may be occurring with a decided loss in timber values.

This situation calls for increasing the utility of the forest resources by improving the quantity and quality of the growing stock through better forest practice; intensifying protection against fire, insects and disease, and increased forest research in timber-land management, forest-products utilization and marketing.

### **Definite Action Necessary By State and Federal Government and Others**

A program to develop these opportunities requires definite action by private landowners, forest industries, county, State and Federal Governments. It should include more financial and technical assistance to private owners and operators by the public, and wider adoption of timber management practices by forest-land owners through the guidance of competent foresters in private employment.

## **Interesting and Revealing Facts and Figures**

*As Furnished By L. G. Cheek,  
Sales Supervisor, Durham  
Tobacco Board of Trade*

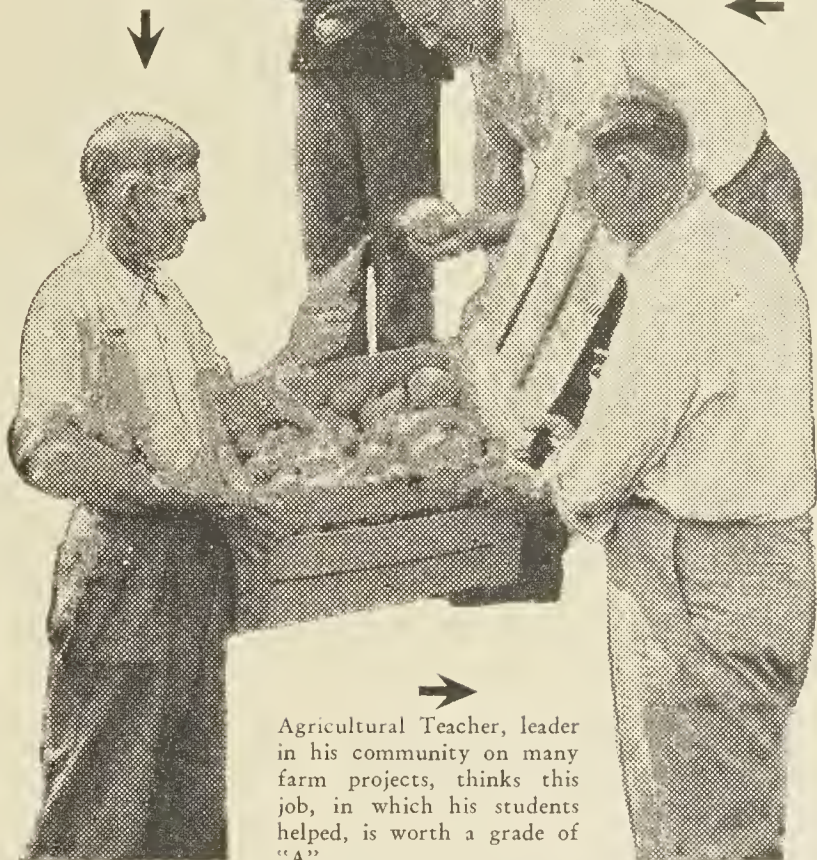
1925	17,164,688	\$22.99
1926	18,781,952	26.56
1927	26,348,040	23.06
1928	25,308,622	20.40
1929	25,011,352	19.72
1930	27,852,526	15.70
1931	25,878,894	9.11
1932	17,271,386	13.18
1933	29,792,048	30.48
1934	22,792,048	30.48
1935	35,292,564	20.03
1936	32,895,718	25.37
1937	46,657,272	25.62
1938	40,559,712	23.09
1939	57,199,706	16.48
1940	42,732,032	16.21
1941	31,057,386	31.50
1942	33,504,408	41.82
1943	31,835,400	40.78
1944	37,164,768	43.80
1945	41,528,964	44.33
1946 (October 18)	17,872,240	49.98

The poetry of earth is never dead.  
—Keats

Farmer taking potatoes out of storage, nearly a year after they were harvested, says, "Good potatoes went in. Good potatoes come out."

"Heap sweeter than new-dug 'taters," says a local school-boy.

Duke Power Company Rural Service Specialists is pleased with the firm perfection of the potato he holds—ready for market at time of peak prices.



Agricultural Teacher, leader in his community on many farm projects, thinks this job, in which his students helped, is worth a grade of "A".

## **Last Year's Yams Sweet and Sound As Tater-digging Time Comes Rollin' Round**

Just before a new crop matured this fall, farmers in one Carolina community took from the curing house 4,000 bushels of sweet potatoes raised last year. Sold this fall, they brought approximately four times the price obtainable at "digging time," when the market is flooded. The resultant farm income is increased in this community by \$12,000.

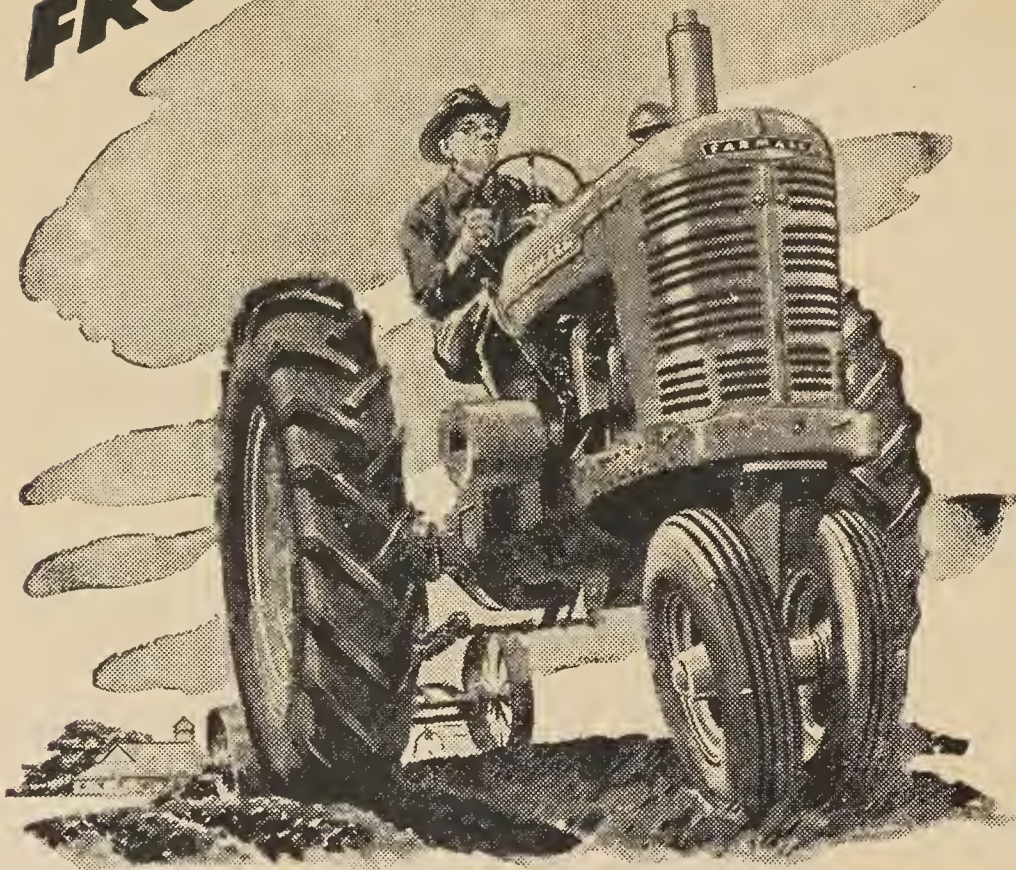
Duke Power Company Rural Service Specialists helped in the planning of structure and equipment to save 100% a crop where farmers formerly expected 50% spoilage. Just another instance of Electricity helping to Reduce the Risks and Increase the Profits of Agriculture . . . through our Farm Specialists.

**Always On Call Through Your Nearest Duke Power Office**

**DUKE POWER COMPANY**  
*Serving the Piedmont Carolinas.*



# FROM EVERY ANGLE



## FARMALLS ARE FIRST

ANY MAN WHO BUYS A TRACTOR buys it for one big reason: *the work the tractor will do.* The quality of work, the volume, and the variety are the real measures of tractor value. Couple these factors with original cost, plus upkeep and operation, and you have the whole story.

That's the way most farmers figure it out when they make this important investment: *The answer has turned out to be a Farmall tractor more times than all other makes combined.*

That doesn't happen by chance. It happens because these famous red tractors are designed and built to do more work, better work, and a bigger variety of work per dollar of cost than anything else on wheels.

At the right are a few basic reasons behind Farmall tractor performance. We will be glad to demonstrate how Farmalls, with their complete line of related tools and machines, make up the most efficient system of power farming in existence.

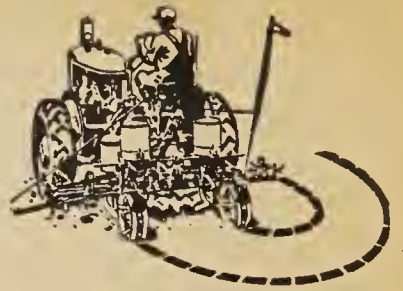
Those are the big things to remember when you plan the purchase of farm power equipment. Word from the factory tells us that with all possible manufacturing speed, **THE FARMALLS ARE COMING!**

*The Following Dealers Will Be Glad To Serve You:*

**M. G. NEWELL COMPANY**  
Greensboro, N. C.

**D. W. HOLT & COMPANY**  
Asheboro, N. C.

WITHOUT THESE BASIC FEATURES  
NO MACHINE QUALIFIES AS  
AN ALL-PURPOSE FARM TRACTOR



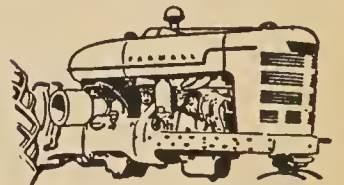
**A SHORT TURNING RADIUS** is vital for row-crop farming. Farmalls turn in 7 to 9 feet. Tricycle design, and individual wheel brakes that enable tractor to pivot on either rear wheel, are indispensable features.



**FARMALLS HAVE AMPLE** clearance for cultivating a large variety of crops. Rear wheel treads can be set to accommodate practically any row spacings. On every job the operator has a clear view of the work he is doing.



**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE** for the Farmall's versatility. It is built to operate with the greatest variety of quick-attachable implements ever known. The hydraulic "Lift-All" provides easy implement control.



**FARMALL'S POWERFUL** engine gives you record-breaking fuel economy. Correct gear ratios transfer maximum engine power to the drawbar. This is the secret of Farmall's low fuel consumption. A variable-speed governor controls all operating speeds. Oil and air cleaners and dirt seals insure long wear. The power take-off and belt pulley complete the Farmall's unbeatable utility as an all-purpose farm power unit.

# THE TOP TRACTORS FOR ALL FARMS



# How To Cull Poultry Flocks

By C. F. PARRISH, C. J. MAUPIN, T. T. BROWN

**C**ULLING in its broadest sense is the elimination of inferior hatching eggs, baby chicks, pullets, cockerels, hens, and breeding males. Culling should begin with the egg or baby chick and be continued regularly as long as there is poultry on the farm.

Hatching eggs should be carefully selected and all small, off-colored, ill-shaped and those having poor shell texture should be culled. Where any considerable number of eggs are being set or incubated, the practice of gently striking the ends of two together will usually show any thin or cracked shells. Such eggs will be lost during incubation, but if detected at setting time can be used for food at home or sold for local consumption.

## Conditions Necessary For Successful Culling

In order to cull a flock accurately the birds should be in good health and have been properly fed and managed prior to the time of handling. Even the best hens may appear as culls if they have not been receiving proper rations and care. A good judge of poultry may not be able to cull satisfactorily unless the hens have been fed a good ration in sufficient quantity for egg production. There are cases where a flock of non-producers may become good layers in a few weeks through the feeding of a well-balanced ration. The flock should also be kept as free of disease and parasites, both internal and external, as possible if culling is to be of greatest value.

## What To Cull

**Chicks:** All crippled and weak chicks or those that still have the cord attached and are showing improperly healed naval should be destroyed at hatching time. The cripples or "runty" chicks may eat as much feed as normal chicks but will make slow growth. They may also be carriers of Pullorum or other diseases. Such chicks usually are the first to take colds, roup, or pox.

**Growing Stock:** All slow developing, stunted and under-sized pullets or cockerels should be sold as broilers and fryers. In the late summer or fall pullets that are "crow-headed," immature, or that carry color undesirable for the breed should be sold or housed separately when the birds are placed in the laying house. Many

of these birds will then be marketed as culls; while others may prove profitable for the production of market eggs, but should not be used for breeding purposes.

**Breeding Cockerels:** The selection of males for breeding purposes presents one of the greatest problems in culling. Many poultrymen either trapnest a few of their best hens or purchase a few eggs or chicks from some breeder who does this in order to have cockerels for use each year from stock with known high egg records. Either practice is recommended. Whatever the source of cockerels may be the following qualities are desirable. The breeding male should grow and feather *rapidly*, *mature early*, *have outstanding vigor*, and *good bone development*. He should be active, show bright red color in comb and wattles and have his body setting squarely on a pair of strong legs. At least one-third extra cockerels should be chosen when chicks are broiler age, these to be culled over later for defects that may develop.

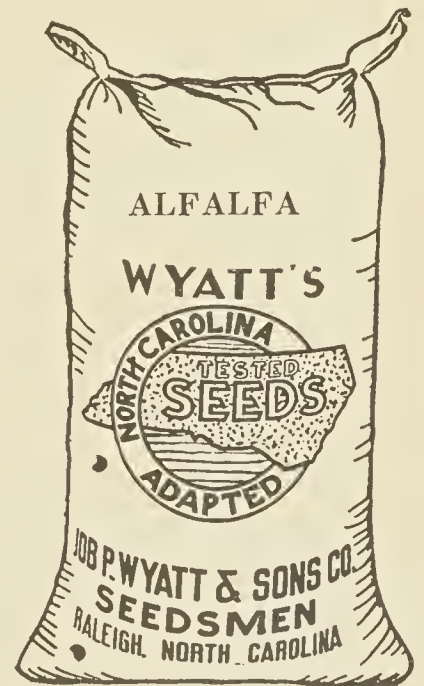
**Hens:** Breeding farms on an average keep from 30 to 60 percent of the hens from one year to the next. This means that of each 100 pullets the poultryman began the year with he would keep 30 to 50 of them as yearlings, probably carry over 15 to 25 as two-year olds, and a few of the very best as three- and four-year olds. Select old hens usually are superior to medium pullets, and from a breeding standpoint are very desirable to have in the flock. Just how rigid the culling will be during the pullet year and successive laying years depends upon the number of eggs laid, the type of flock handled, and the size of flock desired. Under any conditions hens with short, shallow, and narrow



bodies should be culled as these indicate poor laying capacity. Many farm flock owners follow a practice of not keeping any hens more than two laying years.

## Vigor and Vitality

These words are used often when comparisons are made between pul-





lets, cockerels, hens, and breeding males. Good vigor and vitality is a quality associated with constitution and health, which poultrymen know will be found in every good flock. Without these qualities a hen cannot be a good producer or a male a good breeder.

Good health and high vitality are shown in the bird's alertness and activity. A broad, deep, well-balanced head with clean cut face; a short, well-curved beak; a prominent, bright eye; a long, deep body; a full breast; and strong, straight legs set squarely beneath the bird's body indicate health and vigor.

On the other hand, birds with a lazy, sluggish disposition and droopy appearance are either not healthy or lack vitality. "Crow-headed" birds with long beaks and heads; dull, sunken, irregular shaped eyes; short, shallow bodies (narrow at the heart girth); poorly developed chest; small or crooked legs and toes are no doubt lacking in vigor, vitality, and productive ability.

### **When To Cull**

Where best results are secured culling is an almost continuous process. Cockerels that are to be raised for breeders should be first culled when eight to twelve weeks old. The first culling of pullets may be done at the same time. All through the growing period the birds should be watched carefully and any cockerels or pullets lacking vigor or developing noticeably slower than the others should be discarded.

With laying hens the time of most rigid culling is toward the end of the laying season. This period under normal conditions occurs from July to November. The bird that has been properly fed and which goes into a molt in June, July, or August should be culled out of the average flock. The earlier the molt the more rigid the culling should be. Since the most efficient production comes through continuous culling, some culling is needed each month in the year.

It is sometimes stated that when a flock, especially in the summer months, falls below 30 percent, or 30 eggs per day for 100 birds, it is time to handle the entire flock. However, a more complete record than this is needed before each flock owner could adopt this as a rule. The price received per dozen eggs, the price of feed, and most of all, the feed cost per dozen eggs should be known in order to determine most accurately the time and intensity of culling.

### **Late Molters Loaf Less**

The period mentioned for the most rigid culling makes it possible to re-

move birds that would be the poorest breeders. In practically all cases hens raised in the normal brooding period will go through a complete molt sometime between July and January 1st. Watch the flock closely during July and August for the early molters. Dispose of these as soon as molt appears or when production ceases. September or early October is another favorable time to handle the old flock since many birds stop producing in late August and September. Hens which do not molt until late fall or early winter will come back into production in a shorter period of time than others in the flock, and are the most desirable for passing production qualities on to their offspring. *This is the season when breeding hens may be most accurately selected.*

### **Ten Points To Consider In Flock Improvement**

1. Set eggs only of standard weight, 24 ounces or more to the dozen, uniform in size and shape, with smooth, strong shells and of color characteristic of the breed.
2. Buy or produce chicks as free of disease as possible; do not try to raise weak, crippled chicks.
3. Select special breeding pens from which to secure cockerels, or pur-

chase some eggs or chicks from a reliable breeder having high producing hens for your source of cockerels.

4. Separate pullets and cockerels when heat is no longer needed and rear on different range.
5. Select the most vigorous, mature, well-feathered cockerels for breeders (if using your own males) when broilers are sold.
6. Cull out the undersized, slow maturing pullets when cockerels are being disposed of for broilers and fryers.
7. Mark the late developing pullets and those undesirable for breeding when placing pullets in the laying house so that none of these will be used as breeders.
8. Early maturing, well-developed pullets are most desirable. Leg-horns should commence laying at five to six months and general purpose breeds at six to seven months.
9. Handle laying flock during the summer months—June, July, or August—in order to spot "early molters."
10. Select and mark breeding hens, some time between October 1st and January 1st and mate these to well-bred males.

## **LAND OF LIVESTOCK OPPORTUNITY**

(Continued from Page 7)

sonal development are furnishing high-quality protein. At no place in the northern and western cattle producing areas does this advantage exist, for the western grower lacks the young grasses with their high protein content and growth-stimulating features as the season advances, while the northern grower loses the nutritive value of his grasses for four or five months of the year while frost prevails.

*Some may point out that this kind of a program does not produce top beef and top cattle prices.* This is obvious, for four to six months' feeding with suitable concentrates is necessary to produce prime beef. But the majority of the public do not demand prime beef any more than the majority of the public demand Packard or Cadillac automobiles. Naturally they like them but most of them are satisfied with an article that meets their needs and does not fall in quite as high a price category.

*A similar story could be told in swine.* The development of peanuts, peas, and other legume feeds, the improvement in varieties of corn better adapted to southern conditions, the development of suitable hybrid corn, and the planning of other produc-

tion routines have made the South a far better hog producing region than ever in history.

*Finally there is the question of good blood.* After the first World War southern stockmen, especially business men, developed a boom for purebreds that reacted against them. At that time there was not a sufficient demand for good sires in the average run of commercial herds to permit profitable production of anything but show animals, and the demand for show animals was not enough to carry the cost of producing the cattle and hogs of second grade that were plenty good for commercial production. In the quarter of a century that has intervened, however, good blood has spread into the commercial herds and the foundation for better breeding is much sounder than it was after the first World War.

*Of course there is much effort still to be exerted.* Under the system of free enterprise which agriculture endorses, efficiency will always be increasing as a result of competition, and costs of production will always have to be lowered. But the South possesses just as able men in this field as are found anywhere in the United States.



# IT'S HERE AT LAST!

## *The \*Lifetime* ARKON

A LIFETIME PEN AT AN AMAZINGLY LOW PRICE

Unconditionally Guaranteed to Write 3 Years Without Refilling

- Pocket clip
- Guaranteed against mechanical defects!
- Four colors—green, blue, black, and red
- \*Guaranteed for life!
- Ink dries at once!
- Guaranteed not to leak!

- Writes instantly
- Makes up to 8 carbon copies
- Now you can say good-bye to messy, leaky fountain pens

- Smartly streamlined . . . the pen of the future!
- Write with it! Prove to yourself that here at last is the world's finest pen
- No point to bend or break



*Order Yours Today*

LIMIT ONE (1)  
TO A CUSTOMER

You've read about the outstanding pen discovery of the century—

Here's your chance to own one at a price you can afford!

The Arkon Pen  
Comes Wrapped  
in a  
Lifetime Guarantee  
  
IMMEDIATE  
DELIVERY

CLIP THIS COUPON

Please send me one Lifetime Arkon Pen

PAN-AMERICAN PEN CO.

600 Aycock Street

Raleigh, N. C.

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....

Check Color—Black ( ) Green ( ) Blue ( ) Red ( )

Enclosed find \$6.95 (plus 25c to cover tax and cost of mailing).

Cash ( ) Check ( ) Money Order ( ) C.O.D. ( )

### *Notice!*

The OPA ceiling on this Pen is \$8.00. The \$6.95 price applies only when coupon is enclosed with order!



# The Friendly Neighborhood

(Continued from Page 13)

watch their reaction when the food arrives.

I hope your guests will be both men and women, that both sides of the family as well as the community will be brought together. I know of no better way of cementing neighborhood interests than laying them before each other over a good meal, and if you do not try new things, or insist on doing too much unnecessary fixing you will be fresh and at your best in conversation when your guests arrive. That counts for as much as your good food.

*A cordial interested host and hostess are always the dinner's best asset* when their ability to laugh and talk about the many interesting things taking place today can hold their guests' attention.

What party meal have you enjoyed most? Did not the host and hostess play as big a part as the good food in the meal of your choice?

However, I am not discounting food, and if part of your guests are men, I would suggest thinking about their preferences before making out your menu. A man doesn't like to adventure in his feeding.

First, he wants meat: chicken, turkey, ham—the things he has always had, and he likes them cooked in the good old-fashioned way—roasted, broiled or fried. If they must be cut up, hash is what he knows best, but fancy croquettes and creamed dishes are viewed with suspicion.

Women eat anything, but for best results I would roast the main dish, or make it a baked ham or a southern smothered chicken, and please every one.

For vegetables, Irish potatoes from your garden are delicious today; tender greens or string beans cooked with side meat, corn on the cob and corn bread couldn't be improved upon. If you like rolls best, and can make good ones, they are fine also, and for salad nothing is better than a good ripe tomato peeled and served whole on a lettuce leaf. Cabbage leaves will do if you don't have lettuce. Serve with French dressing, oil, vinegar, salt and pepper, or mayonnaise.

*For dessert, what could be better than those luscious soft peaches we are having today?* Slice them and serve with plenty of your rich cream and sugar; and no ice cream can hold a candle to that dessert.

There must be coffee or iced tea with this meal, and plenty of it. If it is coffee, it should be of good quality and strong, and served piping hot,

and the hostess should remember that it takes a heaping tablespoonful to the cup and an extra spoonful for the pot if she wishes her guests to rise up and call her blessed. Don't skimp on the good brand or the full amount of coffee.

You will find almost every one taking two cups and some three, if it is good, and enough means a big pot quite full.

I don't believe this simple dinner could be much improved, because vegetables, and perhaps fruit and cream, will come from your farm, and if chicken or pork is served, they may also be farm produced. All of this will be better than any of us town people could hope to have, and they are far fresher and more plentiful.

The secret of the success of this meal will lie in planning ahead. First will come the menu and the type of preparation and cookery, and next what can be accomplished before the guests arrive, such as baking rolls, roasting meats and making desserts.

It will also be how the food is to be served, and I suggest that you ask certain guest to serve the dish which is near her and to look after filling glasses as they are emptied. If something is left on the stove for later serving perhaps a guest will do that and bring in the hot coffee. It will help to make things easier and friendlier and no one minds doing these things today. Most of us are without servants and this way of helping each other is the only means of getting the meal served smoothly.

Strangely enough women, that meal turns out to be one of the friendliest and most enjoyable we can remember, or so women say.

There are no awkward gaps in the conversation and everyone seems to have plenty to talk about. Six makes a good number at table because the talk can be more or less general and everyone takes a hand.

*As a guest you can't be very stiff and offish* if you are going around the table with the coffee pot to help your hostess keep the cups filled or are giving an appreciative guest a second helping. Make your hostess stay at the table with her guests as long as possible. No one wishes to have her in the kitchen all of the time.

Perhaps she is a good talker and keeps up with the times. Then she should have an opportunity to tell what's on her mind. There is much to talk about today, and everyone will probably have much to say, but I hope guests and hosts are good listeners also, for others feel the charm of an appreciative listener, and then conversation flows.

Just here, however, I would like to say: But no one can be witty in the dark. It takes plenty of light for snappy exchanges of wit, so don't let anyone induce you to turn off your electricity and dine by candle light. It throws a gloom over spirits as well as over the table.

I was asked once to make a talk to 20 or more college girls at a lovely dinner. As I arose to do so in that dimly lighted dining room every happy thought left me and those unsmiling faces lifted to hear did not look as if they expected anything joyous in that gloom. I know they didn't get it! Now when I am asked to speak and find only candlelight I always see if electricity can be turned on until I have finished.

*So, if you wish a lively party, turn on the light.* Not a man I know likes to dine in the candle twilight. He desires the light to shine brightly from soup to dessert.

All guests, however, enjoy a pretty table, and nothing is sweeter than garden flowers as a centerpiece. How about petunias? They are with us in many colors today, and the pink and purple ones are particularly lovely on the table in a glass bowl loosely and gracefully arranged.

Perhaps one of the prettiest and simplest table decorations I ever saw was done with brilliant autumn leaves—so don't be afraid to be ingenious.

I have talked about these friendly meals in several counties, and we have discussed the possibilities of hostesses helping each other as I have outlined here.

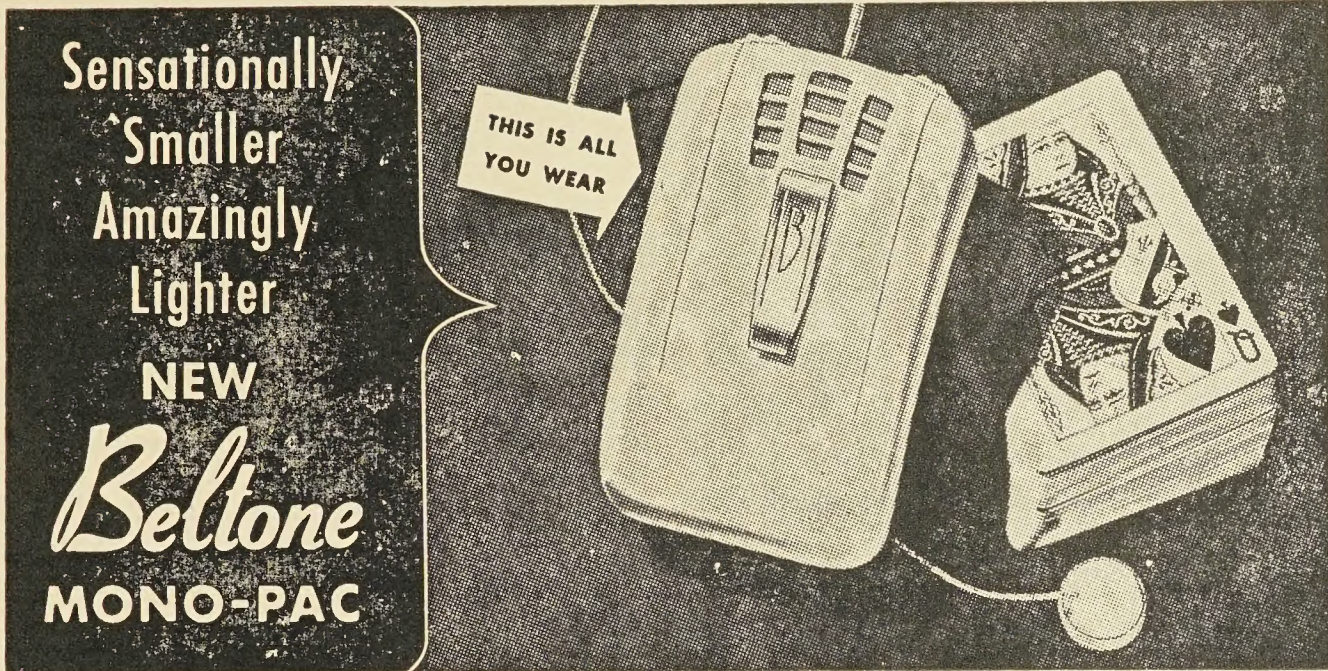
Some excellent suggestions came out of the discussion and several hostesses have reported actually inviting guests to an everyday type of dinner, and that they enjoyed it so much that they went home to plan neighborhood dinners for themselves.

One suggestion was that, guests not only help the hostess serve but that they come in their best and be part of the decoration to make an occasion of the dinner.

There was also the determination that each guest have a similar dinner in her home and spread the idea over the county of friendly-get-togethers. They even planned to have the children copy the idea because it didn't seem wise to have them at the grown-ups dinner.

*Such neighborliness has spiritual values*, and what the world needs today most of all is that kindly touch of the hand and word of encouragement that means our neighbor is traveling the way also, and perhaps there are hardships we can ease by grappling with them together.





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# ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

## Harry B. Caldwell Returns To North Carolina

Harry B. Caldwell, of Greensboro, has assumed his new duties as executive-secretary of the North Carolina Good Health Association, it was announced recently by president I. G. Greer.

Caldwell arrived in Durham from Washington where he resigned last month as secretary and treasurer of the American Plant Food Council.

At state headquarters of the Good Health Association in the Snow Building in Durham, the new executive-secretary expressed pleasure at being back in the state as he outlined present plans of the Good Health movement.

"I am very happy to be back in North Carolina with the Good Health Association," he stated. "I look upon the health problem as North Carolina's number one need and am happy to have an opportunity to participate in this state-wide program for good health. We've made great progress in North Carolina along educational, industrial, and civic lines in the past years. The time has come when we must build a health program that will serve the people of the entire state."

Caldwell pointed out that North Carolina has always risen to meet state-wide emergencies, as evidenced particularly by the good roads and education movements.

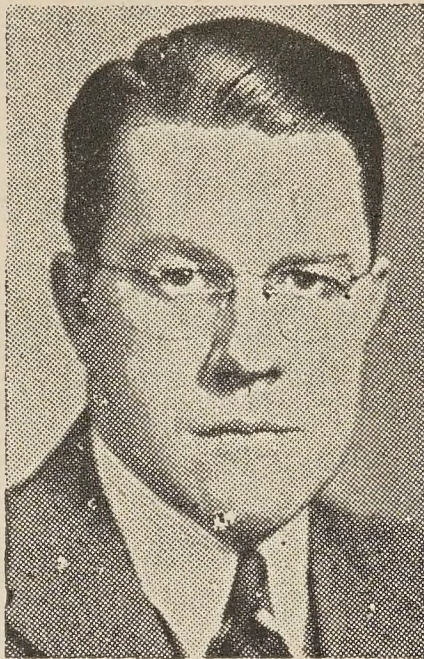
"It is gratifying," he said, "to see the whole-hearted enthusiasm and interest with which the people of our state are moving to meet this health situation."

Caldwell was a member of the original Medical Care Commission named by Governor Broughton in 1944 to survey the health status of the state, to report on medical care facilities and personnel and to formulate a comprehensive plan for enlarging existing facilities and to suggest the creation of new facilities where needed.

Following the report of the original committee, Caldwell remained an active booster of the state-wide health plan called for in the Commission's report to the Governor.

Caldwell and his headquarters staff were engaged in completing the organizational set-up of the Good Health Association, working with Charles A. Jonas, executive-vice president and his four district chairmen, Irving Carlyle, Piedmont; D. Hiden Ramsey, West; James S. Ficklen, Northeast; and Judge Henry L. Stevens, southeast.

County chairmen to head committees to be known as County Good Health As-



HARRY B. CALDWELL

sociations will be appointed for each county in the state.

Caldwell is a former master of the North Carolina Grange, having headed the organization for four consecutive terms from 1937 to 1945.

## Time To Raise Livestock

Tobacco warehouses in the Middle Belt opened recently with growers receiving the same high prices previously paid in other belts.

As a rule, farmers have more money than ever before, with high prices prevailing not only for tobacco but for every other farm product. This time, unlike the period of high prices following the last war, farmers have few debts to pay and those who are wise will not make the mistake made in the early '20's of placing surplus money (and incurring debt beside) in high-priced farm land.

However, there is a most attractive outlet for any surplus money which farmers may have. For many years farm leaders have been disturbed by the lack of balance in the State's agriculture which has resulted in North Carolina always being found near the top of the list of States in the value of crops and near the bottom in the value of livestock produced. There was never a more opportune time to obtain a proper balance. Farmers have the money to invest in livestock for breeding purposes and there is every indication that there will be a strong demand for meat for some time to come and that it will command high prices.

There will never be a better time to begin the raising of livestock.—News and Observer.

## Rural Health Service Lags

"Competent authorities agree," Dr. Frederick D. Mott told the first annual meeting of the National Conference on Rural Health, "that \$2 per capita is required to provide satisfactory public health services. Yet in rural counties the per capita expenditure for public health work is hardly 50 cents annually." Dr. Mott was a Senior Surgeon in the U. S. Public Health Service and formerly the Chief Medical Officer of the Farm Security Administration.

"Total expenditures by local health agencies in our most rural states in 1942 were at only about half the rate of those in the most urban states. A study of Farm Security borrower families in 1940 showed that only 37 percent of children up to 8 years of age had been vaccinated against smallpox either at public health clinics or by private practitioners. In contrast, 89 percent of children in this age group had been vaccinated in 28 large cities studied in the National Health Survey. The same story holds true for tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, health education, or almost any other accepted function of a local health department."

**Twenty-eight cents of the farmer's dollar came from the sale of meat animals in 1944, the total sales reaching \$5,705,000,000.**



**From producer to consumer with low overhead.**

—Photo by Golda Tysor, Randolph County, N. C.

*The Carolina Farmer*



*"Protecting the American Home"*



**"AND HOW MUCH TO BOOT?"** . . . In early Vermont times, money was a rarity. Trade or barter was the rule—a sound horse for six cords of wood . . . a litter of shoats for a heifer . . . a brace of fowls for a day's work in the fields.

NOTE TO GPs—If you have National Service life insurance, keep it up. If you have let it lapse, reinstate it.

(National Life Wrote Its First  
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January 16, 1902)

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**The National's Investments in North Carolina Total**  
**\$9,739,641.52**

These investments are in Municipal Bonds and Real Estate Loans, the greater majority being F. H. A. Loans. The above figure is:

**More Than 18 Times the Yearly Premium Income from**  
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